ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,055—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	22nd July.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4726	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct'r.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhin there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallasching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutschee Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	23rd July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 20, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privileges leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

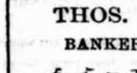
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th July 1897.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 190.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINESS'S STOUT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
MESSRS. FOSTER AND SONS' BOTTLING,
Universally considered to be THE BEST.
ALSO
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
BY IND COOPE & CO.
—PILSENER BEERS.—
CIDER.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE DAGGER AND THE CROSS. By Joseph Hatton, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
THE PLATTNER STORY : By H. S. Wells, Rs. 2 and	2 8	THE SILENCE BROKEN : By G. M. Robins	1 8
ASHLEY : By Mrs. Henry Wood	1 8	BLIND LARRY : By F. Macnamara	2 10

A PINCHBECK GODDESS. By Alice M. Kipling, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

TRIALS OF A STAFF OFFICER : By Capt. King	2 10	THE MASTER BEGGARS : By L. Cope Cornford, Rs. 2 and	2 8
IN CAMP AND BARRACK : By Ferrers Auburn	0 12	THE EYE OF ISTAR : By Wm. LeQueux, Rs. 2 and	2 8
THE FAITHFUL CITY : By H. S. Morrah, Rs. 2 and	2 8	THE SECRET OF ST. FLOREL : By J. Berwick, Rs. 2 and	2 8

UNCLE BERNAC. By A. Conan Doyle, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

A MAN OF MOODS : By H. D. Lowry, Rs. 2 and	2 8	FLAMES OF FIRE : By Mrs. Haweis	4 8
A RUSSIAN WILD FLOWER : By Brayley Hodgetts, Rs. 2 and	2 8	TATTERLEY : By Tom Gallon, Rs. 2 and	2 8
MISS TUDOR : By J. Le Breton	4 8	DID HE DESERVE IT ? By Mrs. S. Riddell, Rs. 2 and	2 8

WILT THOU HAVE THIS WOMAN ? By J. N. Cobban, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

ILL-GOTTEN GOLD : By F. Tarbet, Rs. 2 and	2 8	PAUL'S STEPMOTHER : By G. Troubridge	2 10
A MAN WITH BLACK EYE-LASHES : By H. Kennedy, Rs. 2 and	2 8	A FLIRTATION WITH TRUTH : By Curtis Yorke, Rs. 2 and	2 8
CAPT. KYD'S MILLIONS ; By Alan Oscar, Rs. 2 and	2 8	THE WHIRLPOOL : By George Gissing, Rs. 2 and	2 8

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being aquivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.
Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A SEQUENCE CAUSE THE CLIMATE OF INDIA EFFECT THE DISTINCTION OF THE HAIR REMEDY KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

WHICH
Renews the Growth and Beauty of the Hair, Preserves and Restores its colour and vitality. Cleanses, strengthens the scalp and roots, and is the Sweetest and most Refreshing Dressing in existence.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HELPS YOU TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

Often the daily worry of life is accentuated by the presence (frequently undetected) of indigestion and dyspepsia. A few doses of
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
will at once remove the trouble and restore the victim to the full enjoyment of life. Simple cases yield at once to the treatment, and even those who suffer most acutely derive great benefit with ultimate cure, from the regular use of this invaluable remedy.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

COSTING NO MORE THAN INFERIOR GRADES KEMP'S STANDARD MINERAL WATERS.

maintain their established reputation as the
BEST AND PUREST
Made from the FINEST INGREDIENTS With PROPERLY PURIFIED WATER In THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.
PRICE LIST.

	Per doz.
SODA Potash and Aerated Waters	12 annas.
Lemonade, Seltzer Lithia Gingerade, Tonic, Lithia Citrate Medicinal Soda, Pogson's Restorative RASPBERRYADE, etc.	1 Rupee.
SPECIAL AROMATIC Gingerale Delivered FREE IN BOMBAY.	1 Rupee.

Orders for 6 DOZENS PACKED FREE for Rail or Steam Transit.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY WATCHES FOR LADIES.

COMMEMORATIVE OF H.E.R MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, OF BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SILK TIES & BOWS.

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS AND SHAPES
FROM RE. 1-8.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NATURE'S TONIC.

1 Re. 8 Annas.
To Renders are immune to Cholera. Cholera germs are killed by NATURE'S TONIC. The subtle, patent, systematic generator of Health.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS. AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

	Rs.	As
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons...	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0
Royal Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for Apron and Sash ... ... Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRTMAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE BELL AND SONS,
PUBLISHERS, LONDON AND BOMBAY.

THOSE whom it may concern take notice that:—Whereas we have ESTABLISHED a BRANCH WAREHOUSE and AGENCY in BOMBAY, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS published by ourselves and others and School Appliances to the Bookselling Trade and others in India, Burmah and Ceylon, in which Branch Mr. E. SEYMOUR HALE is our MANAGER. Now these Present Witness that from and after the First Day of July, 1897, the Proprietorship and Goodwill of the Branch Business aforesaid is transferred to the said Manager, together with the Agencies, Stock, Assets, and Liabilities connected therewith.

GEORGE BELL & SONS.

York Street, Covent Garden, London, June 28th, 1897.

E. SEYMOUR HALE,
PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER, BOMBAY.

IN accordance with Notice given, I have THIS DAY taken over the BRANCH WAREHOUSE and WHOLESALE AGENCY in BOMBAY of Messrs. GEORGE BELL and SONS, as from the First Day of July, 1897, together with the Agencies of the other Publishers concerned therein.

E. SEYMOUR HALE.

51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, July 17th, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY (such as is not provided in the list published by the Sir Suba) for one year, from 1st August, 1897, to 31st July, 1898, and will be received by the undersigned, up to 2 P.M., 28th instant.

Each Tender to be accompanied with Rs. 50 British as earnest-money.

Printed List of Articles required will be issued by this office on payment of Re. (1) British.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1897, for works in storm-water drains with manholes and water-gullies in Lower Colaba Road and Thomas Street.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. six hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3rd Floor, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Second Report and Audited Balance Sheet from Registration of the Company to 30th June, 1897.

II. To confirm the appointment of Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Esquire, in the place of J. M. Framjee Patel, Esquire, retired.

III. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that immediately after the termination of the business of the Ordinary General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the same place to pass Special Resolutions to alter clauses 53 & 57 as per Circulars posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NARANJI PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
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And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
'SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 695 CHESTS OF TEA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Role Street, under the Masjid Bunder Station Crossing, in the Godowns Nos. 8-12, of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Seth Hurjeevun Mohundas, the following chests of tea:—

C. E. and Co.—478 chests of Gomi green tea of different lots.
C. E. and Co.—181 chests of Gomi green tea of different lots.
C. E. and Co.—6 chests of Hyson green tea of different lots.
C. E. and Co.—33 chests of Pow tea of lot No. 30.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SALE of 29 cases Prints advertised for sale by auction to-day, on account and risk of Messrs. P. M. Madon & Co. is POSTPONED till further notice.

SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, the following:—

A consignment of 250 pairs, gentlemen's brown and black leather, lace and elastic side boots and shoes, canvas shoes, court shoes and carpet and red cloth slippers, all by the well-known makers, Messrs. Geo. Hinder and Brothers of Bristol, sizes from No. 5 to 12.

Each pair will be put up for sale to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. E. A. Duun and Co., and also household furniture, crockery, table, hanging lamps, pictures, single and double cots, Singer's foot-sewing machine, books, glass-door cupboards, shelves, etc.

N. B.—The office furniture together with license for arm and ammunition will be put up in one lot.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in the compound of Hamilton Hotel estate, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture. English marble-top sideboard with ship clock, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a rich-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large size musical box with bell and drum, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of J. P. Baird, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view this afternoon.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria, opposite the Oriental Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and English-made household furniture, spoons and forks by Mappin and Webb, 1 and 4 light argand lamps by Tucker, vase lamps by Nash, mahogany cottage pianoforte, full compass in good order safety bicycle in good order, cottage pianoforte, English double-seated brougham, open phaeton by Lawrence, bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, geese, rich Parisian and Dresden figures, pictures, one gilt clock showing dates, week days and months, English clock by Parkinson and Fredsham, London, strikes half hour and hour, Brussels' carpets, books, blackwood carved and English-made mirror door almyras with Chubb's locks, magnolia plants in pots, etc., the property of the late DORABJEE NANABHOY WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Baboola Tank Road, at Mazagon, and on the Tardeo Road.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, deceased.

By the direction of Bai Jerbai, widow, and administratrix of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, the valuable house properties mentioned below will (unless previously sold by private contract) be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on the days and at the times mentioned below:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, solicitors for the said Bai Jerbai, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

Offers for purchase by private treaty may be addressed before the dates fixed for the sale to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2393, old Survey No. 582 and new Survey No. 3981, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5540 (1) 5540, (2) 5540 (4) and 5540 (5) and street No. 3036, and 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Baboola Tank Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by Maza'on Road, partly by the property of Godhowji Mulji and Girdhur Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Syrangi Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Baboola Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the administratrix of the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring four hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon, or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh, comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1826, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Jugganath Sunkersett, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla, of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Slater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 388, new Nos. 12355, 12354, 12353, 12352, 12351, 12365, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, and now Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Manockjee Eduljee Contractor, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and now to Mr. Raghoonath Mucoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1838, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenants and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 6th day of May, 1894, of which a copy may be inspected by the intending purchasers before the date of sale, at the office of the vendor's solicitors or in the sale room at the time of sale.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1897.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MUSJID LANE AND ALI OOMER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY the 10th proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Wallee Framjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khandoojee Pathajee Bangar, Withoo Khandoojee Bangar, Esoo Khandoojee Bangar and Dada Khandoojee Bangar by his father and natural guardian the said Khandoojee Pathajee Bangar in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge dated respectively 20th December 1894 and 30th November 1896, the following properties.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Masjid Lane without the Fort, and in the registration sub-districts of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 6351, street No. 141-145 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 162, New No. 7479, old survey No. 1916, new survey No. 788, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Fakhirtulla Gan, on the west by the house of Hajiee Khandoojee Vajiara, on the North by the house of Hajee Moya Pathan and on the south by the Musjid Lane aforesaid.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house or shawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ali Oomer Street without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Collector under C. Ward No. 6260, street No. 168-170-182 & 102 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 191, New No. 7487, old survey No. 1936, New survey No. 823, containing by admeasurement 110 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Ali Oomer Street aforesaid, on the West by the house of Fumia Hakem, on the North by the Musjid Lane aforesaid, and on the South by the Mahomedan Charitable Property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyebjee, Dayabhai & Co. solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

GINNING FACTORY AT PALEJ, IN BROACH DISTRICT.

A Ginning Factory of 40 gins, consisting of a horizontal H. P. engine, 14' cylinder, 30" stroke, by Hicks, one boiler 25' by 6'-6" double flued 80 lbs. pressure by Benjamin Goodfellow with injector and water-heater, a 10 feet screw cutting lathe, one roller grooving machine, one roller press, a fire-engine, a cart weighing machine, &c., &c., with buildings, outhouses, etc., in complete working order, situated at Palej, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Station in Broach district, belonging to the Nasserwanjee Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction at Bombay, at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1897, at 4 p.m.

Full particulars will be supplied on application. Property on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and 1882, and in the matter of the Kathiawar Trading Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, and in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made herein on the 2nd day of July, 1896, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding claims of the said Company in respect of the fourth and fifth (final) calls of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively per share, payable by the contributories of the said Company under the orders of the said High Court, dated the 27th November, 1897, and 30th day of April, 1897, together with the amount of the taxed costs awarded against the respective contributories.

Each claim will be put up separately.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, the Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or from the Auctioneers.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1897.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin, office-shigram.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted circular brougham.
1 powerful chesnut gelding, 15-3, 5 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey Arab 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
The property of Capt. Mason, R.A., proceeded up-country.
1 strong high-wheeled dog-cart.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. C. Mancha and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian and Dilmar's table lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. WALDT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO E RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

SIGR. T. MASSARI proceeds to take up his NEW APPOINTMENT under the Director-General at Rome.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO E RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPTAIN F. BALDOVINO having been APPOINTED AGENT of the above Agency has THIS DAY taken charge of the same.

T. MASSARI,
Prior de Sacne and Co.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that NEW CLASSES will be OPENED in the SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART. SCHOOL for SHEET METAL WORKING and ENAMELLING on the 1st of August, 1897, all the Machinery, Plant, Furnaces, etc., being now set up ready for work.

Instruction will be given in ENGLISH and the VERNACULAR.

The course consists of instruction in the production of Holloware, Stencils, Sign-tablets and Enamels of various colors on different Metals.

Prospectus can be obtained by forwarding a two (2) anna Postage Stamp to the Principal to cover cost of same.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to GRADUATES of the Grant Medical College and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay that the subject for the above-mentioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1897-98 will be "Physiology." The course will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures. Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 15th August 1897. Copies of the Rules, giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

R. K. HATCH, F.R.C.S, Surgeon-Lt.-Col.,
Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ARTHUR JAMES BROOKS, Coal Broker, late of Bombay, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 31st day of March 1897, and Probate of whose Will was on the 3rd June 1897 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Frederick George Dumayne and of the executors of the said deceased (reserving the right of Alfred King the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply to the said Court for Probate thereof) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for such Executor at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of August 1897 at after that date the said Executor will pay the assets of the said deceased then in his hands as in the said Will directed having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 6th day of July, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Executor's Solicitors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,
BORDEAUX.

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED, ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

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BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

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GENT'S OUTFITTERS
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SHIRTMAKERS,
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GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.
NEW WASHING TIES

CAMBRICS, MATTES, HAIR-CORDS — 3 FOR RE. 1-4.

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FOULARDS, BANDANNAS, FANCIES — 3 FOR Rs. 3-8.

DRESS BOWS AND TIES IN GREAT VARIETY

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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DERMINA! DERMINA!!
WHAT is it? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING OF ITALY. H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c. HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS
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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances on current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Fixed deposits for short terms on application.

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VISITING CARDS, DIE CASTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing neatly executed. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

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NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum or any one sum does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at St. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,285
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,375
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowsugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	558	250	250	25	275
Cambay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,300	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sorabjy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Motisali Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Beresford	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	105
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Samoon	300	500	500	32	565
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	820
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Volkart	..	000		10 dvd Rs35	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advy.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belari)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	750
Bombay Unfold	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	660
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,600
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,110
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	900	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,085
David Mill	2,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	730
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulbrughin	500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	550
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	265
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,085
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,475
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,225
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	365
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs97	1,300
queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	1,325
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,050xd
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	55
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	1,500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	790
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	275
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	160
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	600	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	280
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	505
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	80
Treacher & Co.	9,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	125	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	20xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
					Sogsar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	6 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	630
Rhe Tapti Valley	25,000	50	200	...	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	15-10
China Lee	"	15-5
Pieces, bar Gold, old	"	15-5
Do. do. new	"	15-5
Ameerta, bar Gold	"	15-5
Do. do. Coin	"	15-5
Sovereign	"	15-5
Do. Dupondi	"	15-5
Silver 11	"	78
Do. 10	"	72

Month.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 4-23m., 3-57a. Low water, 9-31m., 10-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Music on the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Guyana left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rola and Singapore left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, on Friday, the 23rd instant.

RANGERS' HOCKEY.—There will be a practice game of hockey, this evening, and not football, as stated in the circular issued on Tuesday. All members of the Rangers' are requested to turn out punctually at 5-30.

PRESENTATION.—A gathering of the Jain community of Bombay will be held, this evening, at 7 o'clock at Madhav Baugh, near Cowasji Patel Tank, for the presentation of an address to Sheth Manekchand Kapurchand for the services rendered by him in connection with the Jain Hospital. Dr. V. S. Diwan, L. M. and S., in charge of the Hospital, will also be given an address. Brigadier-General Gatacre will preside.

PARSI CHARITY.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral rites of Bai Hirabai, widow of the late Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Sethna, the sum of Rs. 5,780 was set apart for charitable and philanthropic purposes, the major portion of which, about Rs. 4,000, has been put into the hands of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet charitable funds, the interest of which is to be devoted to such objects as are directed by the will of the deceased lady.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Frere Road, touching the death of a Hindu lad, named Vithoo Gafnoo, aged eleven years. It appears that on Monday afternoon the deceased got on a labour cart which was going along the Frere Road, and while attempting to drive it, during the temporary absence of the driver, the boy lost his balance and fell in front of the wheel, which passed over the head, killing him on the spot. The driver of the cart was in no way to blame for the fatal accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NATAL INDIANS AND THE JUBILEE.—The Natal Indians' address to the Queen was inscribed on a silver heart, eight inches in height, having a gold ribbon edge with rosettes. Above the shield was the date 1837 and below it 1897. Underneath was a broad ribbon with the words in raised letters: "From Indians in Natal." Surmounting the shield was a crown in frosted and polished silver on ruby plush, and the whole work rests on blue plush. It is provided with a tasteful frame of Natal wood. The entire effect is very striking. The silver work is most handsome and presents a chaste appearance.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Le Coq querant	Mus. Rob.
Scenand Aria	Le Assedie di Arlem	Verdi.
National Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	Godfrey.
Valse	Aen Pays des Clauson	Fahrbach.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Hume.
Polka	Fivrella	Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Purshotum Gopal, aged forty years, residing with his son, Bhugwan Purshotum, at Dockyard Road, Mazagon. Deceased was an habitual drunkard, and being heavily involved in debts, was constantly dunned by his creditors. On the night of the 19th instant, Purshotum left home in a temper, and had not been heard of until on Monday last, when his dead body was floating on the surface of the water in the Nawab's Tank by a policeman. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HOW IS A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN DIVORCED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Rabia Beebi sued her husband for maintenance. The parties were married seven years ago. A few months after, owing to discord between them, the husband went to the Kazi and divorced his wife, an entry of the proceedings being made in the Kazi's book. In due course the information was communicated to the complainant, but the latter contended that she received no intimation until the date of issuing the notice. The accused submitted that he having pronounced the word "Talak" (divorce) three times in the presence of the Kazi, the divorce was made pucka. The question for the court to determine was whether such action of the accused operated as divorce. The matter stands adjourned.

SERIES OF THEFTS IN GRANT BUILDING.—Inspector Flanagan, yesterday, brought up Jeysing Mansing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him with stealing a blue serge-suit belonging to Percy Smith, a mechanical engineer, residing in Grant Buildings, about a month ago, and also, with theft of some copper pots belonging to Sukma Sudan, residing at Colaba. For each of the charges he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The police having to make inquiries with regard to several other complaints made in regard to thefts committed at Colaba and at Grant Buildings, a remand was granted.—Mr. W. J. Bailey, a resident of Grant Buildings, has also reported to the police the theft of a metal watch and a gold chain, valued collectively at Rs. 45, some time during Sunday morning last from the bedroom.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on the 18th instant, says:—It is reported that a Postal runner was attacked and killed on the road between Manore and Paighar, in Kolva Mahim Talooka, and Government property worth Rs. 1,000, was stolen from him last week. The police have arrested the culprits with the stolen property, and they have been sent up for trial.—A metalled road has been made between Bhewndee and Vajreshwar by the P. W. D., which is now ready for the use of the public. A Hindu fair is held at Vajreshwar annually, where a large number of devotees from Bombay and Gujerat assemble there to worship goddess Vajr (abace) Eshwaree.—Cholera has made its appearance in Thana since last week. There were two deaths in the Channee Street, near the railway station, on Wednesday. A Khoja's daughter and a hakim's wife died of cholera in the Bazaar and Rungaree Street respectively on Thursday last.—Mr. C. W. Hudson, Assistant Collector, Thana, has been promoted to First Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. W. C. Rand, deceased.—Azam Balvantrao Vamnajee, Head Karkoon at Oomargaum has been appointed a Third Class Magistrate in the Thana District.—Mr. Abdool Rasool has been appointed Abkaree Inspector, Thana District vice Mr. Walioolla Lootfoolla Moonshee transferred to Sattara.—Rain has been incessantly falling here since the 16th instant. Transplanting is nearly over.

DEATH OF A PARSEE MILL AGENT.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, of Messrs. Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co., agents of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, which took place, on Monday night last, at his residence in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, in the fifty-second year of his age. Mr. Dhunjibhoy was a member of a respected Parsee family and was well connected. He was a brother of the philanthropic Parsee lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, and was a son-in-law of Bai Pherozebai, the only daughter of Sir Jamsetjee. Besides being agent to the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Mr. Dhunjibhoy was a director of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, the Framjee Petit Manufacturing Company, the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, etc., and always took an active interest in the development of the mill industry of Bombay. As a Delegate of the Parsee Law of Matrimonial Court, the deceased gentleman made himself very useful in the adjudication of matrimonial disputes among the Parsees. He was also a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Dhunjibhoy was an old Parsee Freemason, and was instrumental, with his brother, the late Mr. Perozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. N.S. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., and others, in the establishment of Lodge Eastern Star and the Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction, of which he was latterly a Past Master and Past President, respectively. Mr. Dhunjibhoy's genial disposition, and cheerful, obliging nature made him a special favourite in all Parsee social circles, wherein his loss will be sorely felt. The offices of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and of all the mill companies under the management of Messrs. R. M. Petit Sons & Co. were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman. He leaves behind him three sons and one daughter. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended.

THE PATIENCE OF A GHAR WALLA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Rensen Dering, residing in Watson's Esplanade Hotel, appeared to answer a summons issued against him at the instance of Fakir Mahomed, a hack victoria driver, on a charge of refusing to pay Rs. 10, conveyance hire due by him. Mr. Dearing, in his defence, said that it was an impudent attempt on the part of the gharwalla to extort money from him. He produced entries in Watson's Hotel cashbook, showing that he used the hotel carriage from the 5th to 10th inst. On the 20th the hotel carriage arrived late, and he had ordered another gharry for an hour, and that was all he owed him for hire. Mr. Penfold Reed Brewin, who investigated the complaint by order of the court, said that complainant based his claim on a misunderstanding. His carriage was used for about an hour, and on return he waited for payment. Accused told his boy to wait, and the complainanant thought he was told to wait. He waited all night and returned the next day, also waiting for a considerable time. He was ordered to be paid one rupee.—Mr. Bradford, a Chief Engineer, yesterday, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of refusing to pay fare to a victoria driver, named Hussein Ahmed. The complaint was accused engaged the conveyance on Sunday at 6 p.m., and proceeded on board the P. & O. mail steamer. On his return at 11 p.m. accused and his friend then drove about until 3 o'clock the next morning. Complainant was then told to wait one hour, but accused did not turn up until 8 o'clock. He was taken to the docks, and the gharwalla claimed Rs. 10. Accused in his defence said that he did not drive in complainant's gharry in the manner alleged. Coming to a house in the Fort he discharged the gharriwalla. The latter saying that accused's friend had previously engaged the carriage, he paid him Rs. 2. He thought the complainant had gone away, but to his great surprise he found in the morning that he was waiting until 7 o'clock in the morning. The magistrate ordered the accused to pay the gharriwalla Rs. 7.

A HINDU MAHARAJ AND HIS SERVANT.

A SINGULAR TRANSACTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dewkinunden Maharaj, lately residing in a bungalow at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, prosecuted one of his servants, named Dalpatram, on a charge of theft of pieces of wearing apparel and sundry other articles, belonging to his master. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Messrs. De Souza and Chotalal, pleaders. The complainant Maharaj and his family left Bombay owing to the plague, leaving his house in charge of the accused. A few days after his departure from Bombay, the Maharaj's house was burnt down, and it was alleged, that during the conflagrations or after the fire was extinguished, the accused stole the property.

The magistrate, in disposing the case, said: The accused Dalpatram was the servant of a Maharaj in Bombay. The Maharaj left Bombay in consequence of the plague, and his family followed him shortly afterwards. Dalpatram was left behind in charge of the house, and on the 6th March the house was burnt down. On the 6th March Dalpatram left Bombay and went to Wadhwan. I believe he went away with the permission and knowledge of the agent of the Maharaj. Dalpatram says he took his box with him, but Jivraj says Dalpatram gave him the box on the 21st March with instructions to take it to his wife. Jivraj happened to see some of the things and suspected they were stolen. He did not give the box to the lady, but Dalpatram meeting him at the station and demanding the box, Jivraj gave it up to the police. Dalpatram denies all these and says the box was with him and that the police arrested him on suspicion of having absconded from Bombay. Probably the police got this information from Jivraj. Dalpatram immediately went to Patan and applied to Jamnadas for an order to the police to return the box to him. Jamnadas is a rich and influential man, and the agent of the Maharaj. Jamnadas gave him a letter to Gatoo Lalji, of Wadhwan, to help Dalpatram to get back his box, if the property belonged to him, and sent Chunilal to inspect the property. On the next day, the 19th March, Jamnadas got a letter from Bombay, charging Dalpatram with theft, on which he telegraphed to Chunilal to let the property remain with the police. On the 21st March Chunilal returned to Patan with Dalpatram, when the latter fell at the feet of Jamnadas and begged to be forgiven, acknowledging that he had stolen some property belonging to the Maharaj. This fact is fully and clearly proved. Jamnadas refused to interfere in his behalf and sent a telegram to the police at Wadhwan to arrest the accused. He was arrested accordingly, and subsequently his house was searched at Wadhwan in Native Territory and a quantity of clothes and a few silver ornaments were found. These clothes were of the same quality, colour, and style as those found in his box. It is said that some of these clothes were found in a petara (large box) which was said to be the property of Dalpatram's brother, who is absent at Cawnpore. On the 26th March complaint was made to me, and I applied for the surrender of the accused, who was sent down to Bombay on the 4th April. The case was put down for trial. It is contended for the defence that Dalpatram did not and could not have stolen these things from the fire, because the premises were guarded by the police during the conflagrations and for several days afterwards, and nothing was allowed to go out which had not been inspected and allowed to pass by Khatao Veljee, a gentleman, now dead, who took up his station on the premises for the purpose. Dalpatram says he showed his clothes to Khatao, who allowed it to pass. He calls a police sepoy to prove this. It may have happened some property may have been passed out in this way, but I cannot conclude it was this property, or if it was, Khatao must have passed it on Dalpatram's statement that the box was his and without inspecting the contents. Some of the clothes show signs of being burnt, and as Dalpatram, in the servants' chawl, which was not burnt, he must have got them from the ruins or from a place which escaped the fire. It is next contended that the clothes belonged to Dalpatram, and that he had received them when he was a servant at a temple in Nath Dwara. It is proved that cloths of satin and silk are made into imitation trousers and other articles of dress, which are put upon the idols of the temple, and are then given to the servants to distribute as sacred relics to the Vaishnav. No doubt many such cloths might have been given to Dalpatram to distribute in this way, and it is probable that he might have retained a few, but it would be very improbable that he should be allowed to retain such a large number of such cloths—75 were counted in his box and about the same number were found in his house at Wadhwan. A witness has been called, and surely it is not uncommon for servants to keep or retain such large quantities of cloths, but I am not satisfied with this evidence. Again, if he received the cloths at Nath Dwara they should be something similar in style and quality and colour to what the witness produced from Nath Dwara, but it is evidant that these cloths of Nath Dwara are very unlike those found with the Dalpat, while the latter are exactly similar to the clothes of the Maharaj, whose servant Dalpatram was. It is difficult, if not impossible, to identify these particular cloths, except by means of their general resemblance, in style, and quality and colour to other cloths, which belong to the master. Besides why should Dalpatram keep these cloths all this time in Bombay? He might have sent them to Wadhwan, before he took service in Bombay. It is quite possible he may have had a few of such cloths, but it seems impossible that he should have such quantities, and as they agree in their style, etc., with the Maharaj's property, I can only conclude that they belong to the Maharaj. Besides inspection of the general similarity of these cloths to the cloth of the Maharaj, there is the fact that Devji Sivji, the manager of the private affairs of the Maharaj and the keeper of his cupboards, identifies some children's clothes and a saree, and some silver ornaments, which were the silver tassels of the Maharaj's stat cushion. The velvet coat belonged to the Maharaj's daughter, the silk jacket to his wife, and he has the saree in his cupboard for two years. These things are not used by the ladeis, and the accused does not explain how he got possession of them. They were certainly not given to him at Nath Dwara, nor I conclude were the other clothes. I am satisfied from this identification of a few articles, from the general resemblance of the bulk of the cloths, and from the quantity that Dalpatram has possessed himself—and possessed himself dishonestly of these things. He appears to have pilfered them at various times, and has in this way accumulated a considerable quantity. I find him guilty of theft as a servant, and sentence him to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 381 of the Penal Code.

The accused intends to file an appeal against this decision.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

1. Lieut. A. J. Pelle, R. A., having proceeded on leave, Lieut. L. Penny will perform the duties of Adjutant during his absence.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HE:—"I wonder what the meaning of that picture is?" She:—"Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him, and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture?" He (looking about):—"Oh! I see! It's written on a card at th bottom, 'Sold'!"

"MY dear Mr. Canvers, wonder now if there is any thing vainer than yu artists about your pictures?" asked Mrs. Nwrich, affably, having spent the whole afternoon loking at the pictures without buying one. "Our efforts to sell them, madam," said the poor artist.

"PA, who was Shylock?" "Great goodness boy, you attend church and Snday School ever week, and don't know who Shylock was?" said hi father, with a look of surprise ad horror. "Go an read your Bible, sir."

"You sell these watches six pound a piece explained a customer. "It must cost them to mak them." "Yes, sir." "Then how do you ma your profit?" "Repairing them."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

JEWELLERS IN PARTNERSHIP.

RANGILDAS TRIBHOWANDAS *vs.* UTAMRAM ITCHARAM AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff, a jeweller of Surat, at present residing in Bombay, prayed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 11,358-4-0, being the amount payable by them on an account settled and adjusted between them on the 29th May, 1892, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month, from the 15th April, 1895, until judgment. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Dadysett, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Manker and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the first defendant.

The plaintiff stated that some time ago the defendants carried on business in partnership as jewellers under the name, style, and firm of Utamram Ruttonlal; and that for the purposes of their business, they borrowed from the plaintiff from time to time different sums of money with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month. The account in respect of the monies so borrowed by the defendants was adjusted on the 26th May 1892; and there was now due by the defendants a sum of Rs. 11,358-4-0, including interest from 28th May 1892 to 15th May 1895. The plaintiff made frequent demands, but the defendants failed to pay the amount.

The first defendant denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff. On the 19th January 1890, he entered into an agreement with the second defendant, who is the son of and joint with the plaintiff, to carry on the business of jewellers in partnership. The first defendant said he took the second into partnership at the request of the plaintiff. They accordingly commenced to carry on such partnership business, and the plaintiff undertook to advance monies to them as security, for which the first defendant deposited certain jewellery and a necklace of the value of Rs. 1,750 with the plaintiff under an agreement dated 14th February 1890. The firm of the defendants continued to carry on the business for about two years, when it was dissolved. The plaintiff and the second defendant thereupon took possession of all the books of the firm and all the jewellery in its possession. On account of the partnership had been taken although the first defendant had made repeated applications for that purpose. The jewellery taken possession of by the plaintiff was of the value of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000; and the first defendant was informed that the plaintiff and his son had caused a considerable portion of it to be sold, and had received the proceeds. The first defendant submitted that, upon accounts being taken of the dealings and transactions, a large balance would be found due to him. The plaintiff was not entitled to interest at one per cent. per month, the rate agreed upon having been eight annas per month. In the event of its being held that first defendant was not entitled to the accounts asked for by him, he said he would contest that the plaintiff's claim was barred by the Law of Limitations.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th July:—

MEDICAL AID.

Submitted report, dated 2nd February 1897, by Dr. Shivdas Permanandas, the Medical Officer temporarily appointed to the charge of the Trustees' Plague Hospital and also to give medical aid to all the Trustees' employes. Submitted Proceedings of the Trustees dated 8th February 1897. Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 30th June 1897, proposing the following scheme for establishing a dispensary and placing the matter of medical assistance in all respects on a satisfactory footing:—

The temporary building known as Mr. Mullan's quarters on Elphinstone Estate (Port Trust Building No. 92) to be fitted as a dispensary and quarters for a Hospital Assistant at a cost of Rs. 570 and supplied with the initial equipment, such as instruments and appliances, benches, tables, shelves, bottles, &c., at a further cost of about Rs. 2,500. The following establishment to be employed:—1 Hospital Assistant, 1 compounder, 1 bhanel, 1 sweeper, and 1 peon. The Hospital Assistant to reside on the premises and to attend to all cases of accident at the docks or bunders, treating minor accidents and giving preliminary aid in other cases. A qualified Native Medical Officer to be appointed to attend daily at fixed hours and prescribe for all Port Trust employes presenting themselves; to grant medical certificates for leave, invaliding certificates for pension, well certificates for leaving from sick leave, and certificates of fitness for service in the case of all employes or selected candidates for posts of less than Rs. 300 per mensem; and also to attend at employes' houses, in case of inability or alleged inability to be present at the dispensary, to certify as to the man's condition. The Presidency and Marine Surgeon to be appointed to the administrative charge of the dispensary, to continue, as at present, medical examination of the pilots and officers of the Port Departments drawing Rs. 300 a month and over, and in addition to be in medical charge of all other officers drawing Rs. 300 a month or over, such officers, but not their families, to be entitled to his services gratuitously and to be required to furnish certificates by him in support of applications for leave, retirement, and all other occasion on which medical certificates are necessary. The Presidency Surgeon to be also the referee in all medical administration connected with the dispensary and in all other Port Trust medical matters. The allowance to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Dockyard Dispensary to be discontinued, as the cases he deals with will be treated at the porposed Port Trust Dispensary. Employes drawing less than Rs. 300 per mensem to be supplied with ordinary medicines at the dispensary free of charge and to be allowed to obtain medicines for their families at cost price. Stating that the cost of these proposals would be Rs. 9,350 per annum as against Rs. 4,0 0, the present normal expenditure on medical aid; and that the increase is Rs. 5,350 per annum, which is very moderate considering the great advantages of the proposals and the much larger number they provide for.

Resolution.—That proposals made in the Chairman's memorandum dated 30th June 1897 are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Trustees' Plague Hospital for May 1897:—Admissions during the month, nine, including the three under treatment from last month. Died 4, under treatment 1, discharged cured during the month 4, total 19. The hospital closed on 1st June. On the close of the hospital, the remaining patient, who was convalescent, was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. Total number of patients treated from 23rd December 1895:—

	In the Hospital.	At the Merewether Dry Dock.
December 1896	1	...
January 1897 (25 days from 7th January 1897)	9	547
February	12	1,174
March	37	1,251
April	19	1,177
May	6	1,170
	74	5,479

Cost of Hospital up to 5th June 1897.

Construction of buildings	3,2 7	14	8
Salaries of Medical Officer and staff	2,913	10	2
Contingencies	859	11	6
Stores, medicines and equipment	7,860	15	11
	14,872	4	3

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 1st April | Total from 9th July 1897. | For week ending 9th July 1897.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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	Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ....Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0	15
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

THE only change reported in the London financial market yesterday was an advance of 5-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities to £63 5-8. Consols remained at 112⅛; Indian Sterling Loan at 118½; Paris quotations at 104¾ and 25·10½ fcs., respectively; and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at 1s. 2 15-16d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27¾d. per oz., and in New York at 60¼ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 dollars. Shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £110,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £23,000 in Gold to Hongkong.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 40⅞s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market Spot Middling Americans declined yesterday 1-32d., to 4¼d. per lb., while Spot prices of all descriptions of East Indians were unchanged; American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the near positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. per lb. for July delivery, and 3 55-64d. for November-December. The market closed quiet, Surats dull. Arrivals quiet. To-day's Sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; Imports nil. The Manchester market closed firm.

Although Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 8 cents per lb. August Futures were 5 points lower at 7·41 cents, and December 11 points at 6·99 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, the arrivals to date of this season's crop comparing as follows with those in the corresponding period in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts.....	1,000	800	700
Two days' Receipts	1,000	1,200	1,300
Since 1st September	6,576,000	5,155,500	7,894,500

Locally, the market for this staple is quieter to-day, and holders are willing to sell at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy less than before, but this decline has only resulted in the disposal of a few parcels to Japan shippers. The Mills have taken about 1,200 bales. New Cotton is also weaker, and Fully "Good" Bengal, for January, has been sold at Rs. 167½ per candy; there are sellers of Broach at Rs. 217, but no buyers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,908 bales.
Wheat	259 cwts.
Linseed	1,601 "
Rapeseed	12,033 "
Poppyseed	1,546 "
Oostorseed	5,952 "
Rice	2,315 "

FREIGHTS are a quiet market. Lines are reported done for Hamburg, and for other ports, at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet but fairly steady rates were given at opening at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Wire was reported placed at 1s. 3 7-32d. Later in the day advices from Calcutta caused rates to decline here, and 7-32d. was lost, all round. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	100 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet in tone at 100⅞ and 100 15-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, and declined therefrom in the latter position, closing at 100 7-8 in both; for Threes, 94¼ was quoted.

SHARES have continued lifeless, and in prices there have been an advance of Rs. 35 in City of Bombay, Rs. 10 in Lukhmidas and Queen., and Rs. 5 in China; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Empress, Badham Pile are Rs. 4 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 20.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shasso, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (European section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams in secret language for the interior for Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Bhamo route to China right to Shuenwi interrupted beyond.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa and Accra, Kotonow (Porto novo) interrupted.
Cable Mossamedes, Capetown interrupted.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 10.)

Mr J D Anderson, Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 5th August, 1897.

Mr J E Phillimore, Jt Magte and Depy Collr Chittagong, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J D Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr E Geake, Offg Magte and Collr, Rangpur is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th July, 1897.

Mr J D Cargill, Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Tuxar, Shahabad is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Rangpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E Geake, or until further orders.

Mr J C Tweidell, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar subdivision of the district of Shahabad during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J D Cargill or until further orders.

Mr S Addle, Asst Magte and Collr, Gaya, is transferred to the head quarters station of the district of Muzaffarpur.

Mr H F Wyily, Depy Commr of Angul, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th Aug 1897.

Mr E McLeod Smith, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Gonda, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Angul, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H F Wyily, or until further orders.

The Rev A Kitchin, M A Chaplain of St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th June, 1897, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Wright, Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st July 1897.

Mr H M Bird, I C S, is appointed to act as Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F N Wright, or until further orders.

Mr A H Mee, Extra Asst Conservator of Forests, attached to the Singbhum Divn, is posted to the charge of the Chittagong Division.

Mr H H Green, Ex Engr, Gandak Divn, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st July 1897, or much subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G C Maconochy, Ex Engr, Saran Famine Relief Divn, is appointed to be Ex Engr of the Gandak Divn during the absence of Mr H H Green on leave, or until further orders.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 17.)

Mr C A Sheering, Asst Commr, Rae Bareli, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th July, 1897.

Supm Major G F Leslie, Civil Surgn, Agra privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd July, 1897.

Mr E Galbraith, Magte and Collr, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt, to the Farukhabad district.

Supm Major J F Tunby, Civil Surgn, from Saharanpur to Allahabad.

Supm Capt R W Rigbish, Civil Surgn, from Muzaffarnagar to Saharanpur.

The services of the Rev J Cameron, Asst Chaplain, Church of St Paul, Cawnpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, for employment with the Tochi Field Force.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARRADEN—July 17, at Hampstead Heath, London, Samuel Harraden, proprietor of Harold and Co., Calcutta, aged 75.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MATHER—May 21, on board the Messageries Maritimes "Salazie," in the Red Sea, Mr. John Mather, son of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Cotton Mather, and Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, in his 45th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1897.

MR. DARLING, a Conservative Member of the House of Commons, has given notice of a motion to call attention to the failure of the South African Committee to compel certain witnesses to answer questions and to enforce the production of documents asked for. The twelve de-coded telegrams which came to hand by the mail, fully justify Mr. Darling in moving in the matter. The Report of the Committee is inexplicable in the light of the telegrams now published. It confines its censure to the conduct of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit, while fully exonerating Mr. Chamberlain and the staff of the Colonial Office. There can be little doubt that other telegrams have been successfully suppressed, the publication of which would be of the greatest importance. They have been withheld contumaciously by the express order of Mr. Rhodes in defiance of the Committee, though, indeed, the majority of that body compliantly acquiesced in his refusal. Let us see how far the telegrams now published, after ingenious but ineffectual attempts at suppression, carry the story of Dr. Jameson's ride, and of the complicity of high authorities in South Africa and in London. It must not be forgotten that both Miss Flora Shaw and Mr. Chamberlain declared that they could not possibly recollect the tenour of these missing telegrams, but they agreed in one point, namely, that they were of no importance whatever. According to Miss Shaw's account, she despatched three telegrams to Mr. Rhodes between the beginning of December and Christmas 1895 in order to ascertain how things were progressing. It now appears that the object of these telegrams was to press Mr. Rhodes not to delay the revolutionary movement, and to give him reasons for immediate action obviously obtained at first hand from the Colonial Office. She asked to be informed of the exact date for a very remarkable reason: "We wish to send at the earliest opportunity sealed instructions to representatives of the London *Times* in European capitals; it is most important to use their influence in your favour." What personalities were covered by the "we" in this well-nigh incredible communication? That telegram was sent on 10th December. It was followed up two days later by another, informing Mr. Rhodes that delay was dangerous, that "sympathy"—whose sympathy?—now "complete, but will depend very much upon action before the European Powers are given time to enter a protest which, as the European situation is considered serious, might paralyse Government." Miss Shaw significantly added that the general feeling in the Stock market was very suspicious. In her evidence the lady referred vaguely to these communications, minimising their scope and importance. In the course of cross-examination, she was led to admit that she had intimated to Mr. Rhodes that if the movement was to come off the Colonial Office would prefer that it should be "soon." This admission led Mr. Labouchere to inquire whether any name was mentioned in speaking of the Colonial Office. After some hesitation, Miss Shaw said that if the Colonial Office was mentioned Mr. Chamberlain's name would of course be implied.

The Secretary for the Colonies, knowing the real nature of the telegram that was referred to, took the precaution to ask the witness whether anything she had stated in the telegram was based on any direct communication from himself. The answer was "Certainly not." The telegram in question was sent on 17th December. It informed Mr. Rhodes that the sender had an interview with Dr. Leyds, who had just left London for the Hague, Berlin, and Paris, and that he feared he was in negotiation with those Governments, and that the interference of the European Powers might be apprehended. Mr. Chamberlain, the telegram stated would be sound in case of such interference, "but have special reason to believe wishes you must do it immediately." No one will suppose for a moment that the able and experienced writer on Colonial affairs for the *Times* was romancing when she fixed to the Cape Premier in the middle of December, 1895, that there was reason to fear that the Powers might protest, that Mr. Chamberlain would be sound if they did interfere, but that if they altered a protest in the then European situation, the Government might be paralysed. Where came that information, which, as the event showed, was perfectly correct. Was it Lord Salisbury or Mr. Chamberlain that put the matter in a nutshell, and made it clear to Miss Shaw that in case of foreign interference, while Mr. Chamberlain would be sound, Government would not go with him. What was the special reason which satisfied Miss Shaw, that the Secretary for the Colonies wished Mr. Rhodes to act "immediately." If the telegrams sent from London to Mr. Rhodes are passing strange, those which Mr. Rhodes sent from the Cape to Miss Shaw are no less remarkable. It is not easy to understand how Miss Shaw came to look upon them as unimportant and to forget that she had received more than two or three. As a matter of fact, there were several of the highest importance.

In the first place, it is clear as day that Miss Shaw's energetic instements to immediate action had their full effect in precipitating the raid. On 20th December, Dr. Harris informed his monitress that they were doing their best, but that these things take time. On 22nd December, the day before the raid, he telegraphed that evening was postponed till after 6th January: "We are all ready, but divisions at Johannesburg. The object of this mystification is not apparent. Mr. Rhodes had then telegraphed to Dr. Jameson not to go in before a certain hour, Saturday night, and to take care to clear the telegraph. On 30th December, Dr. Harris sent a strictly confidential telegram stating that Dr. Jameson moved in to assist the English in Johannesburg, because he received a strong letter, signed by the leading inhabitants, begging of him to come. On the same day, Mr. Rhodes himself wired asking Miss Shaw to inform Mr. Chamberlain that "I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send cables like he sent to High Commissioner." In South Africa, the game would be won, and Africa secured for England if Mr. Chamberlain gave his support. The next day another telegram from Mr. Rhodes to Miss Shaw made a still more urgent appeal to Mr. Chamberlain for active support. He asked that the Colonial Secretary should wire specific instructions to the High Commissioner to proceed to Johannesburg, promising him a splendid reception. Dr. Harris wired the Johannesburg letter—within two months previously—asking Dr. Jameson to come in and save the women and children, and asked that it should be published, which was undoubtedly done. Those telegrams from Mr. Rhodes to London are difficult to reconcile with his simultaneous assurances to Mr. Schreiner, that Dr. Jameson had "taken the bit in his teeth and bolted," and that he had "upset the apple cart." Nor is it easy to understand how the divisions in Johannesburg rendered a postponement of the movement necessary on the 27th December, when it took place on the 28th, with Johannesburg united, and enthusiastic in its favour, that the High Commissioner would receive a splendid reception if he was peremptorily ordered to proceed thither and thus save a situation, otherwise irretrievably compromised. But nothing need surprise in this South African business, the end of which is not yet in sight.

THE direct expenditure on Famine in this Presidency last year was twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and the estimated outlay for the current year is no less than sixty-seven lakhs. As to how far this estimate will turn out to be approximately correct, a great deal depends upon the weather of the next ten days or so. Should they be days of drought the estimate will be largely exceeded. But if we have fairly good rain for the rest of the month, followed by an average downfall towards the end of August and in the early part of September, the number on relief will decline and the works will probably all be closed by the beginning of October. The darkest outlook at present is in regard to Bijapur, and Ahmednagar where very little rain indeed has so far fallen, and where the number of people on relief works increased last week to the extent of over 14,000 souls each. It may be pointed out, however, that the late rains are of more importance to these districts than the earlier ones. Hence it is that they with Bijapur have been the chief sufferers in this Presidency from a Famine whose primary cause was the very early cessation of the monsoon rains last year. There is the less reason to anticipate a repetition of this calamity because of the halting arrival of the monsoon, for if this annual visitor follows the course he usually pursues he will make up for his late arrival by a longer stay. In the last great famine the works were finally closed at the beginning of October, and there is no reason as yet to give up hope that this will be the case in regard to the present scarcity. Observers of the weekly official reports will have noticed that there has of late been a change in the character of the relief works. As the task of road making and breaking stones to last for ten or twelve years has been finished, other undertakings of a more substantial and productive character have been initiated. Only in the last weekly notification it was announced that an estimate of Rs. 1,91,000 had been sanctioned for the Kapurvadi Reservoir in the Ahmednagar District, as a relief work, and other tanks are in progress. The principles underlying a policy of commencing works of this kind towards the end, instead of at the beginning of the Famine, are obvious. Not only does the uncertainty attaching to the estimates of the extent of the distress in the first instance, make it desirable to give the preference to works that can be stopped when the necessity for relief operations ceases. There is the further consideration that tanks and other works of a productive character can only be very partially carried out by the famine hands: the heaviest part of the expenditure comes afterwards on skilled labour. It is of course desirable to postpone the imposition of such mortgages upon the Government resources as long as possible, more especially as the excavations in connection with tanks are more or less impaired when long intervals elapse between the date of their completion and the commencement of masonry construction. The demands on Government are now so heavy, and the revenue is so seriously curtailed that expenditure on the completion of the tanks has of necessity to be postponed. As an instance of the effect of the Famine in limiting revenue it may be mentioned that last year over 40 lakhs of land revenue was suspended. It is hoped that the greater part of the amount will be recovered during the current twelve months, but Government are not sufficiently sanguine of this to make it a working hypothesis for the estimates for the year. The land revenue however is coming in well from Sind and Gujerat as also from Kolaba and parts of Broach and Poona. The enhancements of revenue brought about by new leases are being postponed in affected localities for the current year, and elsewhere they are being only gradually applied

THE majority of people who drink to a moderate extent live to the age of threescore years and ten. This we are told by the President of a Licensed Victuallers' Association, who declares that such has been the case with the British race since liquor was invented, a moderate consumption of liquor being associated with the progress of civilisation. If the empire became teetotal the decay of ancient Rome would be nothing to the effects that would then become manifest amongst our people. This also was stated by the same licensed victualler. But according to the promoters of the Army Temperance Association in India, whose new report is before us, the teetotal soldier is worth very much more than the moderate drinker, and can and does achieve that which his comrades cannot do. The licensed victualler believes that the drunkard is one of those incomprehensible things found throughout human nature. The drunkard he regards as the victim of a disease, not the victim of opportunity in the way of drink, and if he did not get liquor he would probably become the victim of vice in some other way. The Army Temperance Association believes that drink is an enemy whose strength is not recognised and that human nature is very weak and very faulty. It is difficult to decide which is the more tolerant, the licensed victualler or the Temperance advocate. The former has no statistics to show, the latter has. Of the British Army in India some twenty-three thousand are teetotallers—one-third of the entire strength. Every winter, roughly, fourteen thousand reliefs come out to India, and almost as soon as they land, if not before, an endeavour is made to instil into their minds that excessive drinking is the great cause of military crime and "that the soldier who makes up his mind not to drink at all is doing a wise thing which he is never likely to repeat." He is first of all, if not an absolute teetotaller, regarded as "really sober," and treated with respect, but the policy of the reformers is to induce the new arrivals to sign the total abstinence pledge for the sake of their comrades. If this should not appeal to them we are not told the course of treatment which is adopted, but members of the Association are warned against looking down upon them, and told to be charitable and broad-minded. It is the fear that a teetotaller cannot possibly be broad-minded which led the licensed victualler referred to, to predict the speedy downfall of the empire if all his countrymen signed the pledge—and kept it. On this point the two parties cannot be expected to agree. There is one, however, on which they claim to see eye-to-eye—that the drunkard is not necessarily to be condemned, but to be pitied for his inebriety. Those who preach in favour of the multiplication of healthful avocations for soldiers with a view to preserving their health in India lose sight altogether of the Army Temperance Association which does all that can possibly be done to keep the soldier out of mischief. But unfortunately he has not the great advantage of the example of his superiors of which so much is made. Few of them are total abstainers, and it is a subject of bitter complaint in the Army Temperance Association that many sergeants whose promotion is due in part to the habits they have been helped to form as members of the A. T. A., shake off all connection with them when they sit at the table of the Sergeants' Mess. Whether this affects the men very much or not may be open to dispute. The Army is no longer the school for intemperance which it was, and we may congratulate ourselves that the Middlesex Regiment now with us is one of the most sober regiments in the service, and claims that the majority of its men are teetotallers, the number belonging to the A. T. A. being 575. Of the Artillerymen at Colaba there are 132 total abstainers.

THE Municipal Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, has ordered that the Grant Road Infectious Hospital, which was closed a few weeks since, shall be immediately reopened. This is a measure of precaution in view of the continued increase of the daily mortality in Bombay. As we have already stated, it is not yet possible to ascertain to what specific cause the recent rise in the mortality must be attributed. The house-to-house visitations so far have not detected many cases of plague, but the smallness of the present staff available for such visitations prevents the search being made on a scale sufficient to examine the whole of the districts in which the increase in the death-rate has assumed disquieting proportions. On the other hand, it is unfortunately true that some cases of plague have recently been taken to the Arthur Road Hospital. Several cases are under observation in the hospital, brought in from Bhinder. The patients, it has been ascertained, had gone to Bhinder from Lanowli. To prevent a recrudescence of plague, and limit its duration, should it arise, it will be necessary to increase the present very reduced staff and make the house-to-house visitations on a scale that will insure that every case that occurs will be at once removed to hospital. During the rains

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISASTER TO A FRENCH CAVALRY DETACHMENT.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Advices have been received which state that a French Cavalry detachment, which left Timbuctoo in pursuit of a band of robbers, was attacked, and lost two European officers, two non-commissioned officers, and twenty-nine Spahis.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA.

During a debate in the House of Commons, last night, on the Foreign Office Vote, Mr. Curzon said that a Treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and Abyssinia, but that it would be imprudent to make any statement regarding the same at present.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE COREA.

Referring to the Corea, Mr. Curzon said that British interests in that quarter principally consisted in seeing that Corea was not joined to Russia and that her harbours were not made the base of operations calculated to disturb the balance of power in the East.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE QUESTION.

The correspondence relating to the Contagious Disease question has been published, and includes a despatch from Lord George Hamilton to the Indian Government approving the draft Rules for checking the spread of venereal diseases and sanctioning the repeal of Act 5 of 1895.

THE LABUAN RISING.

Latest advices state that the expedition under the acting Resident which went to Gaya has returned to Labuan, having rescued Mr. Neubronner.

The rebels fled on the approach of the rescue party.

ANOTHER HITCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In consequence of the non-acceptance of the frontier line proposed by the Ambassadors, the peace conferences at Constantinople have been suspended, and the question is now in the hands of the Cabinets of the Powers.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

The Washington House of Representatives have adopted the compromise to the Tariff Bill by 185 against 118 votes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day, and s. s. Parramatta, for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

General Corrie-Bird, with the 1st brigade, to which No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery has been attached, was to advance, to-day, at daybreak, from Datta Khel to Sheranni. News of how he has fared has not yet arrived, but both Sheranni and Maizar are reported deserted.

The 3rd Rifle Brigade, No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery and the 14th Sikhs reached Datta Khel on Saturday.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

In recognition of the zeal displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham-Smith, in connection with the suppression of the plague in Poona, Government have decided that his services are to be retained in his present capacity of Cantonment Magistrate of that station.

Captain Selwyn, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, has been prevented by ill-health from returning to India at the end of his leave. He now takes six months' sick leave, terminating next December.

Lieutenant Doveton, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab Command.

The services of Surgeon-Captains Burden and Marshall and of Surgeon-Lieutenant Bomfield are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The appointment of an additional Veterinary Officer to the Tochi Field Force has been sanctioned.

The services of the Reverend F. Montgomery, Bengal Establishment, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the Tochi Force.

A further consignment of the Dum-Dum bullet is being sent Home for experiment.

All country-bred young stock is to be transferred from Karnal to Hapur, which is now to be the only depot for country-bred remounts in Northern India.

Two special Boards, composed of Military and Veterinary Officers, are to be formed to constitute judging committees at the Horse Fairs in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab, and Baluchistan next season.

Captain Carther Yerstous, who was in charge of the maxims at Suakin, has invented a new Infantry equipment for maxims which is to be made experimentally at the Bombay Gun Carriage Factory.

Government have decided that the duration of the stay of a Cavalry regiment at Fort Sandeman is to be ordinarily two years.

SURAT AND THE POONA MURDERS.

MR. RAND'S PORTRAIT FOR THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 19.

A most crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Surat and surrounding village citizens, convened by Nawab Saheb Nagarseth Bedarkar, Burjorjee Vakil, Mukundrai Nandshanker, and twenty-four other eminent notabilities, assembled, this evening, at the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of the Nawab Saheb Meer Mazferhusein, to express condolence and sympathy for their late Collector, Mr. Rand's and Lieutenant Ayerst's untimely and tragic end at Poona, to express their horror and abhorrence of the outrageous, dastardly deed perpetrated on the day of the auspicious Diamond Jubilee. Resolutions expressing deep-felt sorrow at and in condemnation of the dastardly murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, and expressing devoted loyalty and allegiance to the British Raj, also the desire to perpetuate Mr. Rand's memory by putting up an oil painting of the deceased in the Municipal Hall, were enthusiastically carried. It was further resolved to send copies of the above resolution to Government, through the Collector, requesting him to send letters of condolence to the widows of both officers.

THE PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona, in reply to the President of the City Municipality, regarding the Punitive Police Force expenses, says that with reference to the resolution of the General Committee and the Municipality's letter, dated 16th idem, Government has ruled that the charges in connection with the Punitive Police will at first be treated as ordinary; Government charges and recoveries to be made hereafter will be credited to the Government; and that under this ruling it does not appear necessary that the Municipality should make any payments to Government at present.

On that account the Municipality has convened a meeting, to be held on the 28th instant.

THE MONSOON.

WANT OF RAIN IN SHOLAPUR AND AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain has fallen up to date at Sholapur, and serious distress prevails.

No rain has fallen also at Ahmednagar, where nearly three-fourths of the cattle have perished, although the Hon. Mr. Shuttleworth sent a quantity of his famine grass to Ahmednagar.

The rain which has fallen in Poona and the Southern Mahratta country has been very beneficial, the prospects having materially improved respecting harvest and food.

CHOLERA.

From the 10th May up to date there were 532 deaths in the city of Poona from cholera.

THE RECENT TRAIN LOOTING.

The Railway police are busy making inquiries as to the train looting which occurred near there recently.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The notification inviting tenders for a loan of three crores at three and a-half per cent., continues to be a subject of constant discussion in the share market. The reduction in the amount of loan and the enhancement in the interest have tended to greatly modify the opposition the proposal to raise four crores at three per cent. has met with since the announcement was made in Sir James Westland's speech. It is thought that the reduction of the amount to be borrowed by one-fourth is due to two things—first, the lessened need, consequent upon the decision to curtail the railway programme, and next, the knowledge that it was undesirable to place any greater strain than could be helped upon a money market so restricted as that of India still is. The two important modifications of the original scheme to which we have referred have led to the loan being received in the market with respect, if not with cordiality, and there is a general belief that it will be floated at rates above rather than under par. It is noteworthy, however, that after the last famine, twenty-years ago, a loan of nearly five crores at 4½ per cent. only obtained an average rate of Rs. 95—0·497, while twelve months later, a loan of three crores at the same percentage averaged Rs. 103-3-0. The notification reserves to Government the right to declare the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted at any time up to one week before the last day for sending in tenders, but it is not expected that this right will be exercised. It is noteworthy, however, that no such reservation was made in regard to the three per cent. loan of four crores floated last July on very favourable terms. It is anticipated that the loan will be largely tendered for in London.

MISS MAUDE HOWARTH'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

The weather on Monday night was sufficiently favourable to allow of a very good audience at the Tivoli Theatre. The members of the Thespian Club must have felt gratified at the result of their energetic sale of tickets, when they saw the well-filled house, ready to do honour to Miss Maude Howarth. Those who ventured out, not knowing what the weather would be, were also amply rewarded for their pains by the good music, well rendered, which had been prepared for them. Miss Maude Howarth, the star of the evening, is of the Guildhall School of Music, and was the principal soprano of the late Willard Opera Company. She has a pleasant manner and happy expression, which of themselves would win her the favour of an audience. These were enhanced by her vocal powers. Miss Howarth has a very high soprano voice, clear, and at times pathetic, and she knows how to make excellent use of it, thanks to her first-class training.

The concert opened with Behr's "Reveille," given by Mr. Dove's Orchestra, and under his baton, it is needless to say, that this piece was correctly performed with much spirit and verve, but we think more body of sound would have been an improvement in the addition of bass instruments. The Orchestra gave Wickens's Minuito and "Drummers and Fifers" (Behr) in the same lively manner. Mr. D. B. Binning sang Birch's "I am Waiting" and Lord Henry Somerset's "Echo." He has a sympathetic tenor voice, and he did full justice to it, especially in his first song, which he gave with great nicety of expression and enunciation, though the last verse was somewhat marred by a torrent of rain, which just then came down on the iron roof. This also interfered with Miss Mayhew's song, "Spring is Coming," but the lady, nothing daunted, sang it through, and those who were near enough to the stage had the pleasure of hearing this bright song, very well and brightly rendered. Sims Reeves' song, "Come into the Garden, Maud" (Balfe) was given by Mr. H. Newton, who rather spoilt an excellent performance by indistinct utterance. Fortunately, the words of the song are well known, and the excellence of the voice was fully appreciated and applauded. Miss (Dr.) Emmelline de Cunha seemed rather nervous as she commenced to play memoritor, a selection from Chopin's works, but as her fingers ran with fairy-like and almost speaking touches over the brilliant "prestissimo" passages, she gained confidence and the enthusiastic appreciation of her audience, who applauded her vociferously; the first encore of the evening was thus secured by a pianoforte soloist. Miss Howarth sang Roeckel's "Prima Donna" excellently. She was encored ("cela va sans dire') again and again, and she followed with "The Amorous Goldfish" from "The Geisha." This, though not so ambitious as some of her other songs, suited her voice and manner exactly, and we consider that it was her best performance on Monday unless we except "Good-bye" (Tosti). Her other encore songs were "Home Sweet Home" and "Robin Adair." Mr. Ernest McCausland's voice is well suited to the accoustic properties of the Theatre, for we never heard him in better voice than in "The Anchor's Weighed" (Braham). His second song, however, lacked expression. The solo violinist of the evening was Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Barker. He gave Schubert's "Bagatelle" from "Le Desir" and Rubray's "Mai Bluets", two very short selections, with great taste and delicacy of touch. He was heartily encored. Mrs. F. S. Dove, pianist of the orchestra, gave a mandolin solo "Serenata di Gondolieri" (Pasoletti), accompanied on the piano by her husband, a practised and skilled accompainst. Her performance was well executed and well received. Barnard's "Bid Me to Love" was sung to a thinning house by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson. This gentleman has a fine, rich baritone voice, and we hope to hear more from him some day at the Town Hall. With Mr. Binning's second song a very successful concert came to a close, and the thorough enjoyment of the music was proved by the members, who remained to the end, though it was near midnight, when "God Save the Queen" sounded forth.

The Gilgit reliefs have arrived safely in the Gilgit Agency, having experienced no difficulties beyond some trouble in bringing the officers' boy and some baggage across the snow on the Burzil Pass, which has been almost impassable this year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

The great reduction in the traffic of the Western India Portuguese Railway last year, consequent upon the combined reduction of rates effected by the Southern Maratha and the Great Indian Peninsular Railways, is the subject of some severe remarks in the *Consular Journal* and *Greater British* for July. This journal considers that as the G. I. P. and the S. M. Railways are State guaranteed, their action amounts to a very serious breach of the official declarations and obligations between the British Government and that of Portugal, upon which the latter guaranteed interest upon a short, but necessarily expensive, line between the port of Marmagoa and New Hubli, costing £1,350,000. This line and the S. M. Railway were, under the treaty with Portugal, to form one system, and the ordinary restrictions as regards maximum railway rates governed both lines, in order to ensure traffic from the interior flowing to the coast. Virtually the only distinction between them was the difference of sovereignty over the Indian and Portuguese territories traversed, or, in the words of the treaty, "the respective Indian dominions shall become one territory in all matters relating to commerce." In the development of this well-defined and ably devised scheme the Southern Mahratta Railway was formed to be "a continuation of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, and was to be in connection with the seaport Marmagoa." Why, then, asks the *Consular Journal*, should the policy of the Southern Mahratta Railway now be in exactly the opposite direction for the sole purpose of slightly benefitting the Indian Revenue? A perusal of the Blue-books will suffice to show the close affiliation of the two lines as originally designed, which for all practical purposes were one, and were controlled by almost the same board. Acting-Consul Wasey, referring in the report to the importance shrinkage in the salt traffic, states: "The Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railways have, doubtless, secured this traffic." The paper from which I quote cannot congratulate them upon the accomplishment, especially as our private Indian advices state, that the method adopted was to block the traffic by tariff disabilities. The treaty said that usual and reasonable facilities were to be granted for working the traffic, but surely the abrogation of that treaty could not be advanced as a justification for the present attitude of the Indian Government. "Both the aggressive railways," continues the *Consular Journal*, "are under the control of the Government of India, and in our judgment the Foreign Office will have to interpose to remedy an injustice committed against a friendly Power by some over-zealous Indian officials. We commend this question to the consideration of the Marquis of Salisbury, who will doubtless recall the parallel case arising out of the attitude of President Kruger to divert the Transvaal traffic from the Cape Railways to the Delagoa Bay route."

The "Manchester Guardian" expresses its satisfaction at the labour troubles throught which the Bombay Millowners have lately passed, and regards them as having secured permanently to the operatives a better share in the distribution of the wealth they are instrumental in producing. The paper goes on to point out that Bombay, since the closing of the Indian mints, has been very seriously threatened by the competition of an increasing number of mills in both Japan and China. It has been supposed that the adoption of the gold standard by Japan will tend to remove Bombay's danger, at least on the side of Japan, by depriving Japan of any additional advantage resulting from a further decline in the silver exchanges. But in the opinion of this journal the working out of the Herschell Committee's currency scheme will increase the competitive power not only of China and Japan, but even of Lancashire, as against India, in the markets of the Further East. India has neither a gold nor a silver standard; she has a rupee, the exchange value of which it is proposed to raise at least to 1s. 4d., and as far above that rate as it can be artificially forced. With this object it is being urged that the importation of silver into India should be practically prohibited. Meanwhile Japan has fixed her exchange, as against gold, at the lowest point experienced up to the date of her adoption of the gold standard. Now, supposing that the price of silver remains steady; then the exchanges between China and Japan and between Lancashire and both those markets would remain steady also. But the rising exchange value of the rupee would in the view of the Manchester paper be, to the Indian exporter, exactly the same thing as a fall in the China and Japan exchanges; and thus in shipping to China the Bombay millowner would have to face an exchange disadvantage from which his Lancashire, Japan, and China competitors would escape. Even if silver declined below the assumed minimum, though Lancashire and Japan would be placed at a further disadvantage in competion with the China mills, Bombay, with its rising Herschell rupee, would be at a still greater disadvantage.

The new treaty with China, ceding the Shan State and leasing for ever a border tract, comes into operation on July 4, and should have an important influence in the development of commerce with Southern China. Freedom of trade at two posts is conceded, and what is extremely important, is a provision that if ever the Chinese construct railways in Yunnan they will allow the Burmese system to be connected with them. It is to be hoped that the necessary facilities will be accorded to merchants to develop trade with the dense population in Southern China, where there are plenty of exchangeable products. The provision that two Bonsuls shall reside within the Chinese frontier, should aid the accomplishment.

The report to the Foreign Office of Mr. Holland, Consul of Ichang, is a chatty and interesting one. The trade returns are encouraging, or, perhaps rather stimulating. There is an expanding business to be done, requiring an increasing watchfulness and care. The value of foreign imports during 1896 was £1,279,200, as against £953,685 in the previous year, and the gross trade of the port is the highest on record, showing an increase of £285,966. And it must be remembered that this district was subjected to almost unprecedented trials on account of flood devastation and block of river traffic; so that it is evident the port is unquestionably one of growing importance. So far, all is encouragement for us. But our Consul goes on to say that: "British manufacturers must now expect to find active competition in all directions. In piece-goods this is confined at present for the most part to America, though the import of Chinese-made grey shirtings to Sha Shih is noteworthy; but in fancy goods, which are fast developing into a large and important trade, our great competitors are Germany, Holland, and Japan. These three, and especially the first and last, watch the changing fashions of the China market in a sharp way, which doubtless finds its own reward, whilst our home manufacturers continue to follow the same old lines, or with very little change, that held good thirty or forty years ago." Cotton cloth made at Sha Shih, from 14 to 15 inches wide, strong, and of a good white colour, is sold at prices ranging from 1¼ to 2¼ per yard. This industry is making great strides, and is sending its goods into far Western China. Mr. Consul Holland is very emphatic in stating that the width of piece-goods, to command a sale among the poorer classes, must be about 15 inches wide. British shipping is not what it should be, and shows a decline. With regard to foreign imports, the report before us states: "The record was again broken, the total import of foreign goods being £1,279,200, against £953,605 in 1895, or an advance of £325,595. This is the first time that the import of foreign goods has ever exceeded £1,000,000 sterling. As in 1895, about one-half of this is accounted for by Indian yarn, which amounted to £666,390. But the four expressed in my last year's report as to the effect of the Chinese rival on the Indian article was not out of place. Though the increase in the latter amounted to 39,936 piculs, or about 17 per cent., Chinese yarn jumped from a total of 5,626 piculs in 1895 to 11,561 piculs in 1896, or nearly double."

There is a considerable falling off in cotton piece-goods, both on account of increasing local manufacture and also of Japanese competition.

According to the Melbourne "Argus" the renewed fall in the gold price of silver since the closing of the Japan Mint to that metal has caused some apprehension in Australia with reference to the future of the Australian silver mines. It is, however, added that so far as the Broken Hill mines are concerned, their interests are now more affected by the price of lead than by the price of silver, and hence fluctuations in the silver market are not so important in this respect as they were before dependence had to be placed on the sulphide ores. Nevertheless the Australians are beginning to consider seriously what is to be done with silver if the process of demonetisation goes on. Will the demand for India and China and the industrial demand be sufficient to absorb the supply? it is asked. The question is certainly not an easy one to answer, especially when it is remembered that in certain influential quarters in India the absolute prohibition of imports of silver is suggested as a necessity for the effective carrying out of the Herschell Committee's currency policy and the lifting of exchange at least to the official sixteen-pence ideal.

It appears that the authorities of the port of Lorenzo Marques have decreed that henceforth only Portuguese currency shall be accepted as legal tender there. It is believed in Johannesburg that the restriction will have a very detrimental effect on the trade of the Portuguese port and province, and that the port, harbour, and railway authorities will be greatly embarrassed by its consequences.

It is interesting to see how German competition with Great Britain looks on the other side—the following remarks translated from the report of a German Chamber of Commerce are therefore interesting:—"Germany has undoubtedly, with reference to export, gained ground in comparison with England and France, but only slowly, and with regard to former years, *e.g.*, the seventies, at a slower rate (the sums by which England was ahead were in 1872 2,807,000,000 marks, in 1880 1,668,000,000 marks), and England, notwithstanding its much smaller population, is an advance by almost one-third. "Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow are still the first business centres of Europe, the productions of which also the German overseas trade cannot altogether do without. Great Britain in the extent of her shipbuilding and shipping, the development of her railway traffic, the conditions of dwellings in her great cities, is still far ahead of Germany, and with its colonies, which embrace almost one-half of the civilised world, has an immense field of output, in which we participate in a very small degree. We should therefore be cautious of Chauvinistic over-estimation of our competitor, but, on the contrary, the German industry must also, in future, exert all its energies in order to make further progress."

Referring to trade prospects in Abyssinia, Mr. A. B. Wylde, who recently paid an unofficial visit to King Menelik, states that that monarch and his heir, Ras Merconen, are thoroughly awake to the importance of now encouraging external trade. Their country, as they see, has an enormus surplus of food, cattle, and other produce which can be exchanged for European goods which up to the present the people have not even known of, and so have never wanted. Thus Abyssinia at the present moment offers to our commerce an immence possibility of development. As yet she is self-supporting and asks for nothing; what our merchants have to do is to show her European goods which shall prompt her to the satisfaction of new needs and the attainment of a higher level of civilisation. Nothing can be easier than for Abyssinia to pay for anything that, for a long time to come, she may thus desire. At present, although nothing is produced that is not included in the simple needs of the natives, one can see what boundless wealth is lying fallow, as it were, in the country. She has already an abundant meat supply, and—what everyone in England wants—a very cheap breakfast table. Bullocks and sheep, horses and mules, milk, butter and eggs, chickens, coffee, honey (which is used in place of sugar), wax, wheat, and grain of all sorts, fruits of many kinds, tobacco, salt, fibres, india-rubber, cotton, wool, hides and skins, gold and other minerals—everything, in short, that the people need is produced in such abundance that can at present be bought for next to nothing. The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company notify that the cable rate between Great Britain and Queensland will be reduced on 1st July from 9s. 5d. to 5s. 1d. per word. Substantial reductions will also be made on the same date in China and Japan tariffs, as already announced.

Notwithstanding a slight set-back in the value of a few Government securities, and a partial relapse in English railway stocks, the general trend of prices on the Stock Exchange continues in the upward direction. The list of 325 representative securities selected by the *Bankers' Magazine* shows for the past month a net increase of just over sixteen million sterling. The only really important movements to note in the downward direction are British funds and English railway stocks. In the first instance, the apparent depreciation is more than accounted for by the circumstance that the quarterly interest payable in July has been deducted from the price. The downward movement in Home Railway issues is, however, of a more genuine nature, the speculative account in that department having become somewhat unwieldy; while a disposition on the part of speculators to snatch profits just before the Jubilee celebrations assisted the decline. Railway preference and debenture stocks have risen in common with most other "gilt-edged" securities owing to the continued cheapness of money. Foreign Government securities show a substantial improvement, mainly as the result of the more peaceful aspect of affairs in the East. Quite the feature of the month has been a marked revival in the long-neglected American market, and the more active of American railroad shares show an all-round appreciation of something like 4 per cent. Railways in British possessions have also advanced. The decline marked in South African shares requires a word of comment. Somewhat varying fluctuations have characterized that market, the tendency being, on the whole, in the upward direction. Owing, however, to the fact that one of the leading shares—viz., Consolidated Goldfields, are now quoted ex-rights as compared with cum rights a month ago, an apparent depreciation is shown in the gross total.

MILITARY NEWS.

On completion of a tour of Indian service, Lieutenant R. E. G. Greer is permitted to revert to the Imperial establishment.

Lieutenant H. Macdonald, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been nominated for appointment to the Commissariat Transport Department.

Captain W. J. Underwood, No. 16 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the gratuity to which he may be entitled.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 63,500 for the construction of a half company barrack for the garrison artillery at Rangoon, to replace a condemned barrack at that station.

The Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 5,500 from their reserve for military works for the provision of increased hospital accommodation for the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas at Alpora.

The following appointments are made:—Major H. A. Vowell, West Yorkshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General, on the District Staff, Madras Command, vice Major Currie, on leave. Captain H. T. Brooking, 21st Madras Pioneers, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Madras Command, vice Major Vowell. Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Byrne, officiating as Colonel on the Staff. 26th Madras Infantry.—Captain F. T. Williams, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Foss, promoted Commandant, and to remain seconded whilst employed on the staff. Captain W. H. W. Mercer, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *sub. pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Williams. Colonel W. B. Warner, Colonel on the Staff, is transferred from the Southern Shan States to Bellary. Major H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Madras Command.

THE TELEPHONE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 19.

A very interesting and important event in the history of the commercial enterprise of Ahmedabad took place on Saturday afternoon last on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bombay Telephone Company's Branch Telephone Exchange system there. Ahmedabad, which has in the last few years shown such great activity and enterprise in the cotton spinning and weaving industry, appeared to offer a good field to the company for an extension of their operations, and the decision of the directors in determining to open a Branch Exchange in Ahmedabad has been fully justified by the support the company has received from the millowners and merchants of the city. The company starts with 34 subscribers to the Exchange, which is a good beginning, and augurs well for the success of the undertaking. There are a number of new mills projected, all of which will as soon as they come into existence no doubt avail themselves of the advantage and facility which the telephone affords.

In response to the invitation of the company a large number of the leading and most influential citizens of Ahmedabad assembled at the Municipal Offices to witness the opening ceremony. Accomodation was provided for some 200 people in a large mandap erected in the compound of the Municipal Offices, which had been decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. Mr. M. C. Gibb, the popular Collector of Ahmedabad, who had accepted the company's invitation to open the Exchange, arrived with Mr. Robertson, the Assistant Collector, at 5 o'clock, when the proceedings commenced.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., the Chairman of the Telephone Company, in requesting Mr. Gibb to declare the Exchange open, briefly referred to the work the company had done in Bombay. He said that when they first started about 15 years ago there was much opposition and prejudice to be overcome. The telephone was then in its infancy, and was a novelty to the native community. The company's progress was in consequence very slow at first, but as the usefulness and great advantage of the invention became to be recognised and understood the native community were not slow to avail themselves of the service. Their business in Bombay was now very firmly established, the total number of subscribers to Exchange and private lines being over 660. In Karachi also they had done good work, the number of subscribers at this branch being close on 100. Ahmedabad was the first mofussil town in the Presidency, and, he believed, he was right in saying in the whole of India, to take the telephone—a fact which he thought spoke volumes for the enterprise and enlightenment of the commercial community of the city. He felt sure that they would find the telephone service of great use and value to them, and hoped that the number of subscribers would grow year by year and so increase its usefulness and at the same time benefit the company. He then asked Mr. Gibb to kindly declare the Exchange open.

Mr. Gibb thanked Mr. Fazulbhoy and the directors of the company for so kindly asking him to preside on the occasion and to open the Exchange, and it afforded him very great pleasure to accept the invitation. It was some time ago that the proposal to introduce the telephone into Ahmedabad was first made, and he felt sure that they were all glad to find that it had become an accomplished fact. He wished the company every success in their undertaking, which was one which would no doubt be well supported and be greatly appreciated by the enterprising business community of Ahmedabad. Mr. Gibb then formally declared the Exchange open.

An adjournment was made to the Municipal Hall, where a musical entertainment, which had been arranged by Mr. Raper, the manager of the company, was listened to through the telephone. A number of telephone receivers were placed in connection on the table of the Municipal Hall. A selection of English and native tunes were played on the piano and the harmonium, and a few native songs sung at the company's Exchange and at the residence of Mr. Shambhurpersad Becherdas, one of the leading citizens in Ahmedabad, and were transmitted over the wires and heard with great distinctness and clearness at the Municipal Hall. This entertainment caused no little amusement and some astonishment to some of the native gentlemen present who had not seen or listened through a telephone before.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., to Mr. Gibb for so kindly presiding on the occasion and to Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the chairman of the company. He believed the event was one which would long be remembered in Ahmedabad, and he hoped that the company's business would prosper and become as firmly established in Ahmedabad as it had been in Bombay and Karachi.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Gibb and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy, to the Hon. Mr. Runchorelal, the president, and Mr. Dayabhoy, the secretary of the Municipality, for lending the Municipal Offices and for their valuable assistance and kindness in making suitable arrangements for the occasion, was passed with acclamation.

Light refreshments provided by the Telephone Company for their guests having been served, the proceedings terminated.

EXPECTED STORM.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, from Simla, yesterday, at 12-45 p.m.:—"Storm signal: Weather in Arabian Sea disturbed, and probably squally with strong cyclonic winds some distance off West Coast; hoist cautionary flag signal." Accordingly the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Castle Flagstaff.

A HANDSOME JUBILEE CASKET.

Messrs. Lund and Blockley have on view for a few days, at their Fort establishment, the casket which is to contain the congratulatory address from the Chiefs of Kathiawar to H. M. the Queen-Empress. The casket, which is of pure gold, is a magnificent work of art, 23 inches long by 3½ inches in diameter, and of cylindrical shape. It is entirely covered with beautiful repousse work, relieved in the centre by a shield, on which appears the royal crown, the letters V. R. I., and the date 20th June 1897 raised in diamonds. It is contained in a box, which is beautifully carved, the whole forming an unique specimen of Indian art. The whole work was carried out by native craftsmen in Bhavnaggar State.

The topic of conversation in Behar, says a correspondent, is the finding of the judge in the Bettia Raj case. It will be remembered that Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishore Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Bettia, died without issue on 26th March, 1893, leaving two surviving widows, the senior of whom proclaimed herself as her husband's successor. The suit, the first issues of which have just been settled in Mozafferpur, was originally instituted against the senior Maharani by Babu Ramnandan Singh for a declaration of the plaintiff's title to succeed to the impartible Raj of Bettia. But the senior Maharani died on 24th March, 1896, and the junior widow, the Maharani Janki Koer, was substituted as a defendant in her place. It is set out in the plaint of Babu Ramnandan Singh, that in accordance with the rule of lineage primogeniture obtaining in the family of the late Maharaja of Bettia, the plaintiff's brother became entitled on his death to succeed to the dignity and estates of the Bettia Raj as his senior agnate in the eldest surviving branch of the male line of his family; that according to family usage and the custom of the country, females have always been excluded from succession to such impartible Rajas as Bettia: and that Babu Syam Nandan Singh died without issue on the 31st May, 1894, and his claim survived to his next brother, the present plaintiff. As there were twenty issues, it will be seen that the case was a lengthy one. The Subordinate Judge, in awarding in favour of the plaintiff, uses the severest language in criticising much of the evidence of the defence. The whole is a labyrinth of Hindu law, inter-caste law and the fantastic Hindu custom of adoption, and the judgment is too long to give in full detail: but there is a very interesting history of the Bettia Raj, which will convey more meaning, perhaps equally interested in the case than a labored study of caste distinctions.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			21
	Chukla			
	Gomarkhari			
	Dongri		1	
C	Market			16
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	2		
D	Khetwady			9
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon		1	34
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura	1		
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			7
	Sewri			
G	Sion			6
	Mahim			
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. and Unknown			2
	HOSPITAL.			
	Arthur Road	1*		1
	Total	5	1	98
	Total to date	12,655	10,706	

*From Bhaindar Station.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR PARSEES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Some time ago, Mr. Sorabji Rustamjee Bunshah forwarded to the Government of Bombay, a letter bringing to its notice the omission from the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay of separate information regarding the births and deaths amongst the Parsees. Mr. Bunshah wrote:—

According to the last census of 1891, the population of the Parsees is far in excess of that of the Europeans and Eurasians, and as separate returns are given in the last report of the Sanitary Commissioner, of the latter two races, besides those of the Hindus and Mahomedans, I beg that H.E. the Governor will kindly consider it desirable to adopt a similar course with respect to the Parsees. I need hardly state, that amongst all the native races inhabiting this Presidency, the Parsees are foremost in their loyalty, intelligence, mercantile enterprise and charity, and as they form an important factor in the population, the Government will deem them deserving a place in the Sanitary Commissioner's annual report for a separate statement of their vital statistics. It is also well known that the Parsees supply, willingly and readily, correct information of births and deaths, thus rendering the work of registration easy and reliable, and showing that they duly appreciate the importance and value of such statistics. For the information of the Government of Bombay, I beg to forward herewith a specimen copy of my last printed reports on the vital statistics of the city of Bombay for the past three quarters of the current year (1897), in which I have embodied separately correct and detailed information regarding the births and deaths amongst the Parsees, and to which I beg humbly to draw the attention of Government. If similar returns of the Parsees for the whole Presidency are furnished in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, there is no doubt they will be greatly appreciated, as they will prove of great utility in the future. Though their chief habitat is in Bombay, the Government are aware, that the Parsee population is widely spread in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency. I therefore pray that H. E. Governor in Council will be pleased to request the Sanitary Commissioner to publish in his reports in future detached returns of births and deaths amongst the Parsees in the Bombay Presidency in the same way as that of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian races, and not to include the Parsee caste in the "Other Castes," such as Negros, Chinese, Jews, &c., as not worthy of a special classification.

On the 14th instant the Government of Bombay sent the following reply to Mr. Bunshah:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 22nd December last, I am directed to inform you that the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay has been requested to furnish in future vital statistics separately for Parsees, in the Standard Form V, attached to his annual report.—I have, &c., J. De C. Atkins, Secretary to Government.

SIND.

STILL LINGERING IN KARACHI.

On the 17th instant one fresh case of plague and two deaths were reported. The case in question and one of the deaths occurred in the market quarter in which plague was notified a few days ago. The other death occurred in the plague hospital. The plague establishment will remain *in statu quo*.

On the 18th instant two fresh plague cases and one plague death were reported, cantonment accounting for one of the cases and for the death. Extra vigilance is being exerted to stamp out the recrudescence.

DAMAUN NOTES.

The total mortality in Lower Damaun on the 17th instant was only one—a Choodgar, of Kharewady, having fallen victim to plague after a protracted and lingering illness of over a month. Yesterday there was no death at all from any cause, this being the second day since the outbreak of plague on the 3rd March last that there has been no death, the first day being the 9th instant. This is now the 6th day on which there has been no death from plague.—More than sixty Banias from Vania Vad who on the outbreak of the plague had run away to Surat returned here all together on Saturday, probably because cholera is said to have broken out at Surat, Bulsar, and Billimoria.—There is yet a cry for rain. During the last two days, though the sky has been cloudy, we have had only drizzling now and then. This morning the aspect of the sky looked as if it would rain the whole of the day, but after a slight shower before 8 a.m. the roads remained quite dry.

PARSEE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Under the heading of "Cricket Prospects of 1897" in your issue of the 17th instant, I find that a review of some native clubs of the Bombay Presidency has been taken. In the first place I have to thank the writer for the high compliments he has paid me, but it is my bounden duty to say a word about the Baronet Cricket Club, to which I have the honour to belong and which was omitted from the list. It seems that the writer has no ill-feeling against the members of this club, but it is one of the oldest clubs and the foremost club as far as the cricketing point is concerned. I say without hesitation that it is the best club in the Bombay Presidency. Nearly seven or eight members of this club have been representing the Parsi team for several years past. The following is the team of the Baronet Cricket Club. The first seven or eight will most probably be selected to play for the Parsi representative Eleven this year also:—(1) Gazdar (wicket-keeper); (2) Colabawala (best coit); (3) Writer; (4) Gagrat; (5) D. Daruwalla; (6) Parvi; (7) N. Bharucha (in form as a bowler); (8) Raja; (9) Bapasola; (10) Meherhomji; and (11) Raja (jun.). Now, to form the Parsi team:—D. Mody, K. Mistri, and D. Kanga (if in practice) can replace the last three men of the Baronet Cricket Club. There is a "toss-up" between Raja and Machilwalla, or Bapasola and Machilwalla. I am glad that I have the chance of killing two birds with

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN KAYE, Settlement Commissioner, has arrived at Ladakh.

SMALL-POX is reported from Bandipore in Kashmir, where Dr. Mitra has gone to vaccinate unprotected people wholesale. A European lady, we hear, is attacked by the disease.

THE command of the 34th Pioneers falls vacant in the course of the next few days, Colonel Wilson, C. B.'s time expiring this month. His successor's name has not yet been made public.

MR. THORBURN is, we hear, engaged on another novel with which to follow up "His Majesty's Greatest Subject."

PRIVATE MELLIS, Military Signaller, Chakdarah, was drowned while bathing in the Swat river. The body was recovered miles down the river at Charsadda in the Peshawar district.

A SYLHET planter estimated that, owing to the damage caused by the earthquake to gardens in his district, the outturn would fall short by 15 million pounds. A much wider area than Sylhet has, however, been affected, so the effect on the tea market should be very considerable.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEIGH, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, leaves in the course of a day or two for England on furlough. His will not be an easy place to fill, as Shahpur is admittedly one of the hardest districts to manage in the whole of the Province, and needs an exceptionally strong man. A native would be impossible as Deputy Commissioner there, so strong does party and faction feeling run.

MUCH damage was caused to the teas brought home last summer by the Orient Company's steamers Austral and Cuzco owing to taint from apples carried in these vessels. Those who had suffered damage appealed to the Tea and Produce Committee, who appointed a Sub-Committee to deal with the matter. Protracted negotiations ended in a compromise under which the Agents for the Orient Company agreed to settle the various claims by a payment of three-eights of their amount.

THE Maharaja of Gwalior is expected at Simla shortly on a brief visit. The Maharaja and Maharana of Kooch-Behar purpose living at Simla next season. They will occupy the Kennedy Estate.

WITH the successful laying last week of new cables across the Brahmaputra near Dubri, the whole of the damage to the telegraph lines in Assam caused by the earthquake has been rectified.

As a special precaution against the effects of the heat, the British soldiers in the Tochi Field Force have been provided with sola topees, in lieu of their helmets, and glasses. It is probable that this thoughtful measure will save many casualties that would otherwise have occurred from sunstroke and fever, and that thus as a mere question of rupees it will be found to pay.

GOLD imports exceeded exports for the month of May by Rs. 21,23,915, and silver imports were ahead of exports by over a crore and two lakhs. During the same month nearly forty lakhs of coins and bullion were received at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints. Bombay received twenty-eight lakhs of bullion for the coinage of British dollars.

A MOVEMENT was started some time ago among the old pupils of Mr. C. C. Sullivan, who retired last autumn after 23 years' service as Head Master of the Upper Subordinate Class at the Thomson College, to make him a presentation in recognition of his good work and services to those who passed through his hands. The proposal was cordially supported, and a sum of over Rs. 600 collected, which was laid out in the purchase of a handsome clock from Messrs. Hanhart & Co., and on the 14th instant the presentation took place at Mussoorie, where Mr. Sullivan is now living.

EUROPEANS in Calcutta who have recently bought revolvers ought to be extremely careful to keep them in places of safety. Weapons always offer a peculiar temptation to native servants, and at the present time the danger of theft is greatly increased. The other day, when the Peshwari ran amok in Calcutta and shot several persons, the police were curious as to the source from which he had procured his revolver. The weapon, a rusty old thing, was sent to Messrs. Rodda and Co. for examination, and they at once discovered it to be one of their own. The books of the firm showed that the weapon had been sold to a gentleman in Theatre Road sixteen years ago, and an attempt is now being made to trace its subsequent history.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident took place early on Sunday morning at Nawadih station, on the East India Railway, resulting in the interruption temporarily of through communication. A train of goods wagons shunting in the yard was run into by a fast goods train, and a portion of each train was derailed and both lines were blocked for the time being. The fireman of the colliding train was thrown off his engine, and it is said lay beneath one of the overturned vehicles. His ultimate fate is at present unknown, but it is feared that he cannot have survived. So serious was the accident regarded in consequence of the blockage of the main lines that a makeshift diversion was hastily laid and a single line working established within a few hours. Both lines have since been cleared and through running resumed. The cause of the accident, which is the third on the E. I. R. within the past ten days, is stated to be a disregard of signals.

IT would seem that the telegraph authorities have not yet got the line clear up to Assam, and that the intimation, which we received some days ago, that the line was now open for deferred messages, was premature. The time occupied in transmission still takes almost the same time in the conveyance of the dock letters. It is now more than a month since the seismic disturbance—sufficient time to lay a completely new line. The matter calls for strict investigation. It would be difficult to say how close the failure of telegraphic communication brought many of the tea gardens dependent on imported foods, to starvation.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 10th July was 224, against 276 and 274 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 14 deaths from cholera against 25 and 37 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil. in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 94 and 28, respectively, against 118 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·0 per mille per annum, against 23·6, the mean of the last five years.

ANOTHER missionary disturbance is reported from Kiangsi province, which, according to a native despatch received there have been five riots within as many weeks. The last riot in which three chapels were destroyed by the mob occurred on the 11th June. According to the native reports a child of ten happened to be playing with a mud doll designed something like a foreigner when a missionary passed by. The child held the doll up before the missionary and cried out 'Yangkueitze!' Whereupon, it is alleged, the missionary slapped the child for his impudence. The child returned home and fell ill. He was then claimed to have been bewitched: hence the riot.

MR. MILNE EDWARDS, the celebrated zoologist, is making an examination of the various forms of life which thrive among the bones which line the extensive catacombs of Paris. The little animals which live among the relics of no fewer than 6,000,000 souls, packed into these underground galleries, are chiefly insects, centipedes and crustaceans, but they are so curiously altered by their surrounding conditions as to present some interesting features to the naturalist. They form an intermediate or transition species between those which live in the light of day and the same animals found in natural caves.

WHATEVER difference of opinion there may exist as to the influence on health of meat-eating in a cold climate, writes the *Indian Mirror*, there ought to be no such difference with regard to the effect of this habit in a country, which the sun has marked for its own. European physicians, who have had sufficient experience of life in India, have already come so near the truth that they advise the partial substitution of meat by milk in this country. It is mere want of knowledge and experience that leads not a few of our English educated countrymen not only among the England-returned but also among the stay-at-home, to imagine the existence of an intimate relation between the English, habit of meat-eating and the manly English qualities, in which we lack. It is a sad error, to which we have had not a few victims. The pity is that those, who arrive at the truth in this matter, do so when it is too late. By and by it is being proved by the investigation of scientific European physicians that most of the diseases, to which Europeans are particularly subject in this country, are to be attributed to their habit of sticking to a diet they are accustomed to take in the cold climate of England. The most recent discovery in connection with this question is by Dr. Gelpre, a European physician, who reports that he can prove now that the tropical liver abscess is caused by a worm, brought into or generated in the human system by the eating of meat.

BURMA is the land of charity; to win merit by good works is a favourite ambition of its people. Hitherto these good works have been the endowment of monasteries or the erection of pagodas; hospitals and dispensaries not being in favour. "It is somewhat surprising and much to be regretted," writes the Inspector-General of Medical Administration, "that the philanthropic yearnings of the inhabitants of this province do not seek more frequent vent in benefactions to charities having for their object the relief of pain and sickness and the saving of life. A new female ward at Akyab is being built by private subscription, but with this exception, the excellent example of Assistant Surgeon Maung Tha Nu, A. T. M., who in 1895 made a very munificent contribution towards, and collected the balance of funds required for the construction of, the Shwebya hospital, has had no imitator." We notice that in Burma, as in most parts of India, malarial fever heads the list of maladies. In Upper Burma goitre is a common form of disease.

CAPTAIN T. C. SHERWOOD, Paymaster of Military Pensions, at Vizagapatam, the father of the young officer who at Tipperary was very recently shot accidentally by a soldier on parade, died at Vizagapatam, on the 9th inst. He was very much cut up at his son's death. He had been ailing from a carbuncle for a month, and it was thought he would get over it; but on the Tuesday previous bad symptoms set in, and he succumbed to the insidious disease on Friday, the 16th. The deceased was nearly 61 years old at the time of his death. His remains were interred with military honours in the Waltair Cemetery the same evening, Capt. Icely, Lay Trustee, reading the Burial Service. The large number of friends that assembled showed the respect in which the deceased had been held. The East Coast Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Capt. McPherson, marched from the house, headed by the band playing the "Dead March." The coffin was conveyed on a gun-carriage, beautifully draped in black for the occasion. The late Capt. Sherwood started life as an Assistant Schoolmaster in the Regimental Schools at Vizagapatam in August, 1854; from here he was sent to be trained in the Military Normal Institution at Madras. When he retired in 1891 he was Superintendent of Army Schools, having succeeded Col. Wroughton in the post. On his retirement he was appointed Paymaster of Military Pensions.

THE death at Peking is announced in an Imperial Edict of the 15 ult., of the retired Grand Secretary and Comptroller General of the Board of Civil Appointments, Chang Chih-wan, cousin of the well-known Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of Wuchang. As a recognition of his services to the State, the Emperor grants the tolo prayer coverlet to shroud the late Grand Secretary's body, while his image is to have a niche in the Haienliang Shih, or Temple of the Righteous and Benevolent, in Peking—where, by the way, H. E. Li Hung-chang has been staying since his arrival in the capital. A Prince of the Imperial Blood was also ordered to represent the Emperor at the preliminary obsequies of the late statesman, while the latter's son has been raised from the rank of an Under-Secretary to that of Secretary in the Board of Punishments, and his grandson given the literary rank of chujen with privilege to compete at the next Triennials for the degree of chinshih, or Metropolitan graduate. It will be remembered that the late Chang Chih-wan obtained permission to retire into private life only last December. According to the edict in question the deceased statesman had served under four Emperors of this dynasty, namely, Tao Kuang, Haieng Feng, Tung Chih, and the present Emperor, Kuang Hsu.

ALTHOUGH the formal resignation of Baron Marschall, the Imperial Foreign Secretary of Germany, will not take place for some weeks, his career as minister is universally considered as ended. The visit of Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Bulow, Baron Marschall's successor, to Prince Bismark at Friedrichsruh is regarded with much gratification by the Agrarian party. The resignation by Herr Boettcher, of the Secretaryship of the Interior and Vice-Presidency of the Prussian Ministy, was formally announced in Berlin on Thursday. Count Posadowsky, Secretary to the Imperial Treasury, has been appointed to succeed him in the first, and Dr. von Miquel, who remains Prussian Finance Minister, in the second post. Lieutenant-General von Podbielski's appointment as Secretary to the Imperial Post Office, is also announced.

IN order to make way for the memorial to Lord Leighton in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter propose to remove to the crypt the extremely fine monument erected by the nation to the memory of Captain Burgess, who was killed in the action off Camperdown, 1797. The present head of the family, at first acting under a misapprehension, gave his consent to the course of action proposed by the Dean and Chapter, but this was afterwards withdrawn, and the relatives of the gallant captain protest most vigorously against it. There is grave doubt, however, whether they can make their opposition effective. If it were a parish church the monument could not be moved without a faculty, and the Diocesan Chancellor would require the family to be cited. But in the case of a cathedral the Dean and Chapter are supreme. There is reason to believe that both the Home Office and the Public Works Department have been approached in the matter, but in both cases they profess themselves unable to interfere. It is hardly to be wondered at that the relatives resent what they regard as a grave dishonour to a naval hero, especially at this time. The Burgess monument was erected by special command of George III. in response to a unanimous request from the House of Commons.

SPEAKING of the Royal procession on June 22, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"It certainly seemed on Tuesday that many of the infantry detachments from tropical lands were as sensible of the temperature as the natives of these islands. But probably some large proportion of the discomfort must be put down to the boots which many have since their arrival here worn for the first time. Whatever was the cause, it was certainly most noticeable that many a black, brown, and yellow face was glistening freely before the return journey was half over, although the actual dropping out from fatigue seems to have been very limited. . . . One of the most interesting features in the proceedings was the extreme hospitality shown by the officers of the 2nd Life Guards at Knightsbridge Barracks to the whole of the mounted troops after the procession, some fifteen cavalry regiments and six batteries from Hounslow. Lunch was provided for 400 officers and 5,000 non-commissioned officers and men, each man receiving a substantial meal with a can of beer and a cigar, the officers being entertained in the officers' mess. This refreshment was all the more welcome considering these troops had nothing to eat for ten or twelve hours, most of which time they had been in saddle. Excellent arrangements had been made for watering and feeding the horses. We understand that the officers of these regiments and batteries are desirous of showing in some manner their appreciation of this kindness to themselves and their men, and that Major Cokayne-Frith, Brigade Major at Aldershot, has undertaken to form a committee for this purpose."

CHINESE LAW AND JUSTICE.

THIEF KILLS THIEF.

A VERY curious case of professional revenge occurred here the other night, says the Shanghai paper. The facts of the case seem to be as follows:—In the earlier part of the present year a Yachow thief went down to the neighbouring city of Mingsan and did some business profitable to himself, however others may look upon his calling. But in so doing he transgressed one of the canons of conduct which are binding upon the thief fraternity, by which a stranger is not allowed to operate in another's district. Taking advantage of this technical error in the stranger's conduct, the Mingsan thieves promptly relieved the Yachow man of his spoils and sent him empty away.

Last night a Mingsan thief happened to be upon a visit to Yachow; it being the time of the local examinations; when he stumbled across the Yachow man who had been so ungenerously handled by his partners in Mingsan.

The meeting took place late in the evening at a retired spot outside the North Gate, a row followed upon recognition, and the Yachow man drew a meat chopper and cleft the Mingsan thief to the brain. Then stripping him of his raiment, he pounded his face with a stone, and left the lukless victim to the kindness of the night and rain. Pursued by a demon, the people say, the murderer now ran to his brother's house and cried to him to open the door, saying "I've spoiled a man of his breath," with the result so far that he was apprehended this morning and lodged in the city jail, where there is a small regiment of murderers, who seem to be infected with a killing mania, so frequent have been the murders this spring time.

DOUBLE MURDERER STILL UNHANGED.

"At the mouth of the Yamen," the other afternoon, a soberly, excited crowd of boys and men was gathered round a rude framework in which a young fellow was enclosed awaiting the word that should transform the "cage" into a self-acting scaffold and rope, prolonging the torture for hours in face of a crowd where Pity is a stranger.

Two pieces of board, nailed to the top of the cage, grip the prisoners neck, and only the precarious hold of his feet on a narrow stool, prevents him from dangling by his chin from the unyielding board.

His name is Shao, his family, an old though decayed one, is well known in Yachow. This youngster appears to have gathered to himself all the moral obliquity and depravity of the preceding generations.

In the first month of the present year upon a slight pretext, he murdered a man on the streets of the city. With what has proved to be mistaken mercy, the magistrate in deference to the wishes of the citizens and in deference to his family, released the murderer.

Yesterday, again at a village some ten miles from the city, the callous fiend ran amok, got into a row with another fellow, drew a knife on him and proceeded to repeat his former work. The villagers seized him and brought him to the city with the result that he was placed at once in the condemned cage and put in exhibition before the Yamen doors.

While we stood there, a part of the interested crowd, a file of six of the solid citizens of Yachow, arrayed in robes of ceremony passed into the Yamen to intercede for the graceless culprit and to guarantee his future behavior, while the crowd outside was loud in its denunciation of the crime and demanding justice at the hands of the magistrate.

And the magistrate yielded to the plea of the middle-men and the murderer yet goes unhung.

We shall watch the effect of this clemency with interest.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 10th July 1897:—

George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian railway, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces, for a collapsible wash-hand stand suitable for military and other purposes.

Amended application.—*See* No. 195 of 1897.

The Doherty Iron Castings Process, Limited, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, London, for improvements in the process of melting iron.

Amended application.—*See* No. 196 of 1897.

Richard Moreland, engineer, of Richard Moreland & Son, Limited, 3 Old street, London, for an improvement in the manufacture of tea.

Walter Max Schlesinger, gentleman, of 27 Martins lane, Cannon street, London, for a new or improved case or holder for velocipede pumps and the like.

George Turnbull Cleghorn, manager, Behar iron works, Mokamafarpur Behar, for an automatic top water and indigo mal drainer, to be called "Cleghorn's patent indigo drainer."

Jules Emringer and Prosper Emile Marchand, makers of aerated water apparatus, both of 57 rue Meslay, Paris, for apparatus for making aerated liquids.

John Whittle, gentleman, of 27 Frampton place, Boston, Lincolnshire, for improvements relating to locomotive type of engines.

Christian Wilhelm Luther, manufacturer of wooden articles, of Raval, Russia, for an improved manufacture of waterproof glue.

John Mervyn Wrench, chief engineer, Indian Midland Railway Company, Jhansi, for a cheap system of interlocking main and distant signals at small roadside stations.

Joseph Henry Johnson, mechanical engineer, Aligarh, for a split pin, to be called "Johnson's safety split pin."

G. P. Muhl, manager and engineer, Mysore mills, Bangalore, Mysore, for indicating automatically the sinking of the level (surface) of water and other fluids below a certain mark in a tank or other receptacle of fluid, to be called "the Victoria automatic short water indicator."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

James Davidson, tea planter, of 11 Waring street, Belfast, for improvements in the manufacture of products from tea. (Specification filed 2 July 1897.)

Edward Anderson Blanton, junior, engineer, of 43 Threadneedle street, London, for improvements in and connected with means for securing cams and the like upon shafts. (Specification filed 2 July 1897.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

George Woods and Edwin Woods, wire manufacturers, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in the seats and backs of railway and tramway carriages. (From 18 July 1897 to 18 July 1898.)

Charles Cheers Wakefield, manager, of 51 Russian drive, Stoneycroft, near Liverpool, for improvements in sight feed lubricators. (From 10 July 1897 to 10 July 1898.)

Alfred William MacIlwaine, managing director of the Hull Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Stoneferry, Hull, in the county of York, for improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape and other seeds. (From 5 October 1897 to 5 October 1898.)

John Isaac Thornycroft, engineer, of Church wharf, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in propelling and steering apparatus for ships or vessels. (From 5 August 1897 to 5 August 1898.)

Theodore Guilleaume, cable manufacturer, of Cologne, in the German Empire, for improvements in electric cables. (From 5 September 1897 to 5 September 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

Christopher Edward Phipps' invention for an improved travelling cash chest, to be called "Phipps' patent secure travelling cash chest." (Specification filed 8 April 1893.)

Humphry Aram Hole's invention for an improved tea drying machine which can also be used for withering fresh tea leaf. (Specification filed 4 April 1893.)

Levi Hildreth Young's invention for improvements in locking nuts on bolts used in fastening the fish plates on the rails of railroads and for like purposes. (Specification filed 4 April 1893.)

Louis Teweles and Thomas Arthur Robinson's invention for improvements in looms for weaving two widths of fabric simultaneously. (Specification filed 6 April 1893.)

Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal and Villeroy Corney Doubleday's invention for improvements in secondary batteries. (Specification filed 6 April 1893.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

THE Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D.D., will preach this (Wednesday) evening at six o'clock.

DR. W. Z. RIPLEY, of Columbia University, U. S. A., has shown in his Lowell lectures on racial georgraphy how stature is distributed in Europe. The Scots are the tallest people in Europe, a fact known to anthropologists for a good many years. When coupled with another fact, that they are also one of the strongest, probably the strongest, of European peoples, it goes far to account for their success in life and their remarkable history, especially the unique, or almost unique, example they afford of an old nation that preserved its independence against all comers, Roman, Dane, or Norman.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

A SCOTCH COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blotches, Irritations, Objectionable Appearances, Blemishes, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE TRUE MOTHER OF NATIONS.

THE LOST ATLANTIS.

WE are within measurable distance, it would appear, of the time in which we may reasonably look for a solution of two of the most interesting problems connected with the early history of mankind. The one is the birthplace of the Aryan branch of the human family; and the other, the actual existence, in former times, of that great archipelago which is supposed to have constituted a series of stepping stones between Europe and Africa on the one side, and the two American continents upon the other, and derived its name from Atlantis, the largest and most important island of the group; a name which still survives in that of the ocean beneath whose waters the archipelago is believed to have been submerged. And these two problems, as will presently appear, are correlative. But before proceeding to speak of Dr. le Plongeon's book it will be necessary to glance at

THE LEGEND OF ATLANTIS.

Solon was one of the first to describe the island of Atlantis, of which he had received an account from the priests of Sais when he visited Egypt, their information being based upon their own sacred registers, to which the Grecian sage was permitted free access. According to these documents, the Mediterranean, although a sea of considerable magnitude to the dwellers upon its shores, was a mere harbor by comparison with the real ocean outside the Pillars of Hercules. In the midst of that ocean arose an island of immense extent and thickly populated, It was known as Atlantis, and was the metropolis of an empire which had subjected to its rule a great part of Northern africa, as well as of Western Europe and portions of the two American continents. Nine thousand years before the date of Solon's visit to Egypt a frightful cataclysm is alleged to have occurred in the region of the Atlantic lakes and volcanic action is said to have spent their full force upon the doomed island, and in a single day and night it disappeared, with its 46,000,000 of inhabitants, beneath the engulfing waters of the sea. Solon was so much struck with this wonderful story that he determined to make it the theme of a poem, which he left unfinished. It is believed to have reached the hands of Plato, who was a descendant of the Athenian law giver, and he embodied the information, it contained in the well-known dialogue between Critias and Socrates. Plato seems to have entertained no doubt of the truthfulness of the narrative furnished to his ancestor by the Egyptian priests: and whether true or fabulous, many of its details were corroborated by Homer, Hesiod, Euripides, Strabo, Pliny, Ælian, Tertullion and others.

DISCREDITED AS A FABLE.

It was only natural that the statements of Solon and Plato, which implied that portions of the earth were thickly peopled 5,000 years before the alleged date of the creation of man, should be ridiculed and denounced by the scholarship of early and mediæval Christendom. "A preposterous fable of pagan invention," was the verdict of those who at the same time, stigmatised the father of history as "the father of liars"—although the scrupulous truthfulness of Herodotus is now universally acknowledged, and it has been reserved for the nineteenth century to verify his much sneered at description of the African pigmies. Solon's "credulity" and Plato's acceptance of "old wives' fables" as historical facts were themes for many a scholastic jest by men who felt their own self-importance greatly inflated by a supercilious depreciation of two such original thinkers as the law giver of Athens and the pupil of Socrates. And so, for many centuries, the island of Atlantis was regarded as no less mythical than "the fabulous cities"—as they were then called—of Herculaneum and Pompeii. But, in the years 1841-43, Mr. Stephens published two volumes of travels, in which he related his

DISCOVERIES IN YUCATAN.

These revealed the existence of 44 cities of great former magnificence, the ruins of which were partly concealed by a forest growth of centuries. There were sumptuous palaces of vast extent, adorned with carvings denoting an advanced condition of the fine arts on the part of their executants, while the architecture of these and similar edifices was characterised by the fulness of its proportions and the elegance of its outline. In the year 1860 M. Charnay explored this region, which he described as "covered from north to south with the vastest, most important and most wonderful monuments of an ancient civilisation." Pyramids innumerable, resembling in design and construction those of Egypt; massive palaces, enriched with sculptures as delicate and elaborate as those of the gorgeous temples and tombs of Hindostan; mural paintings, representing priestly processions, and warlike exploits; and colossal halls, into which the explorer had to cut his way through a jungle of tropical vegetation, made incessant demands upon his admiration and astonishment, and he might well be suspected of embroidering his narrative with a little romance were it not that its accuracy is confirmed by the numerous photographs he brought away with him. M. Charnay renewed his researches in Yucatan and in the neighbouring country of Mexico in 1880, and found that he expresses it, "in an ocean of ruins, not inferior in size to those of Egypt," in proof of which he mentions that at Teotihuacan he measured one building 2000 feet wide on each side, and 15 pyramids, each nearly as large as the base of that of Cheops. The place, which must have been as vast as ancient Memphis, was of incalculable antiquity; but he found that its very highways, some of which were lined with palaces, were composed of broken bricks and pottery, the debris left by still earlier populations, hardly less civilised, perhaps, than their successors. Strangest of all, the works of this vanished race were full of surprising analogies to those of the ancient European races. "The masonry was similar; the cement the same; the sculptures alike; the bronze composed of the same elements in the same proportions; the use of the arch identical, and the terra cotta, pottery, and porcelain resembling those of the Eastern world. And to increase the traveller's perplexity, he found among the sculptures representations of the elephant and the lion, both animals being unknown in America. What was the

PROBABLE SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY?

The most plausible was that put forward about 17 years ago in a book entitled "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," originally published in New York, where it went through nearly 39 editions. The contentions of its author, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, were these:—That Plato's description of the Island of Atlantis and its geographical position was perfectly true; that it was the seat of the earliest civilization that by its overflowing population, Central America, the valleys of the Amazon and the Mississipi, the Pacific coast of South America, the west coast of Europe and Africa, the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and portions of Asia, were successively colonised, one of the earliest of these colonies being Egypt; that the original religious of Atlantis was sun worship; that the implements of the bronze age in Europe were from thence; that its alphabet was the parent of the Phœnician, and was conveyed from Atlantis to the Mayas of Central America; that the island perished in a stupendous Convulsion of nature; and that the few who escaped carried the tidings of the catastrophe to the east and west, thus originating that tradition of a great Deluge which has been found to be rife in every part of the world—among the Red Indians of North America no less than among the early dwellers in Chaldea.

To support these views, Mr. Donnelly adduced a great mass of evidence, gathered by patient researches, as creditable to his patience as to his enthusiasm and mainly directed to show the identity of the civilisations, religious beliefs, arts, language, literature, customs, folk lore and games of the advanced races formerly occupying the "new world" with those of the peoples who are assumed to have been the kindred of the eastern side of the Atlantic. "These two peoples," writes Mr. Donnelly, "separated by the great oceans, were baptised alike in infancy with blessed water; they prayed alike to the gods; they worshipped together the sun, moon and stars; they confessed their sins alike; they were instructed alike by an established priesthood; they armed themselves with the same weapons; they were married in the same way by the joining of hands; their children came the man on both continents went to bed and left his wife to do the honors of the household; they tattooed and painted themselves in the same fashion; they became intoxicated on kindred drinks; their dresses were alike; they cooked in the same manner; they used the same metals; they employed the same exorcisms and bleedings for disease; they believed alike in ghosts, demons and fairies; they listened to the same stories; they used the same musical instruments; they danced the same dances; and when they died, they were embalmed in the same way and buried sitting; while over them were erected, on both continents, the same mounds, pyramids, obelisks and temples." These are certainly striding coincidences; but more startling than all are the extraordinary resemblances which are discoverable between the Maya alphabet—presumably that of the Atlanteans—and the Phœnician, as also between the Chiapence tongue—a branch of the Mayas—and the Hebrew, a broach of the Phœnician.

THE DISCOVERIES OF DR. LE PLONGEON.

But, upon this interesting point, a flood of light is now cast by the investigations of Dr. Le Plongeon, a physician of New York, who for 25 years has continuously applied himself to the study of archæology in America. After making himself master of the antiquities of Mexico and Peru, he and his devoted wife spent 12 years in Yucatan, much of the time in its forests, living with the Mayas, and acquiring a perfect knowledge of their language, which he says "is still spoken by thousands of human beings, and in which the Inscriptions sculptured on the walls of the temples and palaces in the ruined cities of Yucatan are written, as are also the few books of the ancient Maya sages that have come to our hand." Unfortunately the ignorant and brutal Spaniards destroyed all the Maya literature they could lay their hands on, under the pretext that it was of Satanic origin; but what has escaped their superstitious rage is of the utmost value as "revealing the origin of many astronomical facts have come down to us as traditions in the sacred books of various nations." These books teach, for example, "the true meaning of the tree of knowledge in the middle of the garden, and of the temptation of the woman by the serpent offering her a fruit."

More interesting still, the Maya writings speak in no uncertain way of the existence, submergence and destruction of a large island in the Atlantic Ocean. "Of this dreadful cataclysm, in which perished 64,000,000 of human beings," writes Dr. Le Plongeon, "four differed authors have left descriptions in the Maya language. Two of these narratives are illustrated—that contained in the Troano MS., the other in the codex Cortesianus. The first of these, written for the use of the Maya priests and noblemen, is now in the possession of the French Government.

HIDDEN LIBRARIES.

Further explorations of the ruined temples and pyramids of Yucatan, Dr. Le Plongeon encourages us to hope, may reveal and restore to the world the libraries of the Maya sages, which "were hidden about the beginning of the Christian era to save them from destruction at the hands of the devastating hordes that invaded their country in those times"; and may enable the finders "to learn from their contents the wisdom of those ancient philosophers, of which that preserved in the books of the Brahmins is but a reflection. That wisdom was no doubt brought to India and from thence carried to Babion and Egypt in very remote ages by those Maya adepts (Nacel, "the exalted," who, starting from land of their birth as missionaries of religion and civilisation went to Burmah, where they became known as Nagas, and established themselves in the Deccan, whence they carried their civilising work all over the earth."

Anything more revolutionary in tone and tendency than Dr. Le Plongeon's book it would be difficult to imagine. It subverts all our best established ethnological theories and notions, transfers the cradle of the Aryan family from the north or the centre of Asia to the "fabulous," island of Atlantis, identifies it with the Biblical Eden and the classical gardens of the Hesperides, and regards it as a foyer from whence radiated all the great civilisations of antiquity. Nor does he ask his readers to accept conjectures or hypotheses, but relates to them the facts he has learned from the sculptures, and the monumental inscriptions carved on the walls of the ruined palaces of the Mayas, the record of which is likewise contained in such of their books as have escaped destruction.

Nothing now seems wanting to firmly establish the former existence of the island of Atlantis but submarine explorations—if these were possible at such a depth—of the three ridges at the bottom of the Atlantic, the general outlines of which were defined by the dredging operations of the Challenger and the Dolphin; and where should be found the ruins of the submerged metropolis of a great empire, if it is anything more than a fable.

NAVAL PROGRESS IN THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

BY the year 1837 the British Navy had fallen to a position of unexampled weakness. After the long and arduous struggle with France, in which our Fleet reached at one time the astonishing total of 1239 ships, manned by 140,000 men, and our Estimates the figure—gigantic for a comparatively poor country as we were then—of over twenty-three millions, the nation, imbued with absolute confidence in the future, and weary of the terrible burden of armament, steadily reduced its expenditure. The lowest figure was in 1835, when the stimates stood at 4,431,000*l.*, but in 1837 they were only 4,930,000*l.*, a sum which, expended as it was then in days of jobbery and corruption, brought us in far less return than it would at the present time. Our maritime ascendancy had been lost, and only the prestige of Trafalgar and of the desperate determination with which we had carried to success a struggle with the greatest of Continental Powers saved us from attack and probable defeat. There were only 31,000 men borne in our Navy, and our force of line-of-battle ships had declined from 233 to 93. In December, 1837, when the rebellion in Canada, now the most loyal of our splendid Colonies, demanded a display of force, there was only one ship of 35 guns, the Inconstant, at home available. Vessels had to be recalled from Lisbon and the Spanish coast, and by March 3, 1838, we had been able to despatch but four ships to the scene of trouble. No evolutionary squadron had been maintained since 1831, and our young captains had, for the most part, grown up ignorant of tactics and evolutions. We did not possess a Fleet capable of coping with Russia, much less with France and Russia combined; for, of our 93 ships of the line, but few more than a condition to take the sea, and when, in 1840, we were on the verge of war with France, our Fleet in the Mediterranean was inferior to hers, and sailors were not to be had.

We of this generation may, at least, boast that we are wiser than our ancestors. In the last decade we have rebuilt our Fleet, and if it is not as yet all it should be, if the work of armament is not as yet fully accomplished, we have achieved very much. The revival of our Navy has coincided with the revival of our Imperial spirit, and has helped the consolidation of our Empire in no small degree. We own to-day 55 armoured battle-ships, of a displacement far greater than that of the 286 ships of the line of 1810. We are spending in the present year the sum of 22,300,000*l.* on our Navy, and spending it more economically, more carefully, and more wisely than in the earlier years of the reign. We have within the last few years carried our total of men from 60,000 to 110,650, and these are not enlisted, as of old, for the period of the ship's commission, but for a term of twelve years. We have abandoned the uncertainties of short service for the certainty of long service, which gives us a body of men absolutely trustworthy; and inured to discipline. And if we have not as yet completely solved the problem of manning the Fleet, we cannot deny that the British Navy is better prepared than it ever has been in time of peace in the past. The Naval Defence Act, "a sublime and admirable phenomenon of wisdom and patriotism," as an Italian Statesman describes it, and the programmes identified with the names of Lord Spencer and Mr. Goschen, have lifted our Fleet from the dust. The naval movement has been primarily the result of the tremendous development of armaments on the Continent. So long as the Powers of Europe looked only to their batteries and battalions we could rest fairly secure. But when they began, to build great Navies, when France, Germany, and Russia—not to mention the United States or Japan—reconstructed their fleets, it was time for us, in Lord Halifax's words, "to look to our moat."

In the past, even at the beginning of the reign, it was possible to build a ship of the line in three months; there are even instances in which such a vessel was laid down, launched, and ready for sea in eighty days. It was possible, before war had become a matter of mechanism, to take sailors from our merchant service, which was not in those days manned by aliens, and in a very short time convert them into man-o'-war's men. All this has changed. With the utmost expedition, we have not as yet succeeded in producing a modern battle-ship in less than two years, though we are promised three, now building, in twenty months. It now takes, in the judgment of naval officers, from three to four years to train a competent sailor. The raw recruit would be utterly useless on board an ironclad or cruiser were he put there; and the Inconstant, at home available, Vessels had to be recalled from Lisbon and the Spanish coast, and by March 3, 1838, we had been able to despatch but four ships to the scene of trouble. No evolutionary squadron had been maintained since 1831, and our young captains had, for the most part, grown up ignorant of tactics and evolutions. We did not possess a Fleet capable of coping with Russia, much less with France and Russia combined; for, of our 93 ships of the line, but few more than a condition to take the sea, and when, in 1840, we were on the verge of war with France, our Fleet in the Mediterranean was inferior to hers, and sailors were not to be had.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Italian Naval Estimates of 1897-98 amount to 94,897,124 lire upon the ordinary charges, which, taking account of modifications in the form of the budget, is a reduction of 62,000 lire. There is, however, an extra-ordinary estimate of 7,000,000 lire for the work of shipbuilding. The total amount proposed to be devoted to new constructions is about 20,000,000 lire, but this outlay will by no means make up for the failure to carry out the organic law of 1888. To bring up the fleet to the standard then contemplated twenty-eight various battleships and cruisers, and sixty-one torpedo-boats would have to be laid down. We have very often pointed out the effect of financial depression upon the Italian Navy, and the steady decline which set in after 1890, when the votes were 138,000,000 lire. The situation seems to have been brought home to the Chamber, and, with the commercial revival, it is hoped to enter upon a period of steadily increasing expenditure to make up for what has been lost. There was a consensus of opinion that something must be done, though Admiral Bettolo denied that the conditions were so grave as some of the deputies alleged. A speech of Signor de Nobilis, the new deputy for Spezia, in the course of which he deplored alike the slow speed of the cruisers and the inadequate number of vessels in hand, caused considerable impression.

The *Invalide Russe* says the Russian manœuvres will this year be of great importance. In the St. Petersburg district the whole of the corps of the guard and divisions of the 1st and 18th Corps will operate north of the Neva in the direction of Kexholm. In the district of Warsaw the grand manœuvres will take place in the region of Ostrolenka, Astrov, and Bielostok in the second half of August (old style), the forces engaged, including a great body from Wilna, comprising 176 battalions, 152 squadrons, and eighty-four batteries with 644 guns. In the Kiev district the 9th, 11th, and 12th Corps will manœuvre in Volhynia, and the 10th Corps in the government of Khartov. At Odessa a combined naval and military operation will consist in the landing of twenty-six battalions, three sotnias, and forty-eight guns on the tongue of land known as Djaril-Agatch in the north-west of the Crimea. There will be manœuvres of the corps of grenadiers at Moscow; and, in the Caucasus, the troops assembled in the camps of Ardakan and Sarykamych will complete their training by three days' manœuvres outside Kars, in which the garrison will take part.

The French War Budget for 1898 shows a total increase of 7,000,000 francs, of which 5,340,000 francs appear in the ordinary budget. The figures are arrived at by large increases under certain heads and important decreases under others. The largest increase is in the pay of the infantry, which has risen 4,058,052 francs, the expense being due to the fourth battalions, of which twenty will be created in 1898. Some £250,000 will be employed in replacing the old model of projectiles by a new one, while a sum nearly equal in importance is required for an increase of camping accommodation. The principal decrease in expenditure is in food, but that is simply due to the fact that the vast stores of provisions belonging to the Ministry of War are being drawn upon for current needs. The forces for 1898 will consist of 28,409 officers and 501,141 men in the active army and 742 officers and 25,121 men in the gendarmery. There is thus an increase of 149 officers and 12,542 men.

During a short stay in Montenegro last summer, Lieutenant-Colonel De C. Daniell, R.A., was able to collect certain information regarding its military organisation from an officer whose acquaintance he made and from notes given him by Mr. R. Kennedy, H.B.M. *Charge d'Affaires*. Colonel Daniell gives particulars in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Artillery Institution. Every man who is sound, he says, has to serve from eighteen years of age till forty in the 1st class and from forty to sixty in the 2nd. The nominal strength of the army is 50,000. The infantry is divided into eight brigades, the number of battalions in each varying according to the population of the district from which they are drawn. 1st Brigade, 52 companies; 2nd Brigade, 51 companies; 3rd Brigade, 38 companies; 4th Brigade, 54 companies; 5th Brigade, 46 companies; 6th Brigade, 31 companies; 7th Brigade, 29 companies; and 8th Brigade, 25 companies. A total strength of about 40,000. The number of companies in battalion varies from six to ten. The company is divided into four zugs under a sergeant, there being also a corporal to every ten men, the whole commanded by an "officer" without further distinctive rank.

The *Yacht* makes a considerable feature of the trials of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, 7,000 tons and 14,000 horse-power, built by Messrs. Ansaldo at Genoa originally for the Italian Government. The two machines are of the vertical triple-expansion type, as in the sister ship Garibaldi to the Argentine Government, but, while the latter has cylindrical boilers, the Cristobal Colon is fitted with twenty-four Niclausse water-tube boilers in couples, and arranged in groups of six, opening upon four different stokeholds. The total number of tubes is 4,752, with external and internal diameters of 3·2 in. and 2·9 in. Without going further into the construction of the boilers we may say that they seem to have been made and fitted with great rapidity, and that the facility with which the trials were conducted is attracting attention in France, where trials are generally very protracted. In the first and second trials, with twelve boilers in use, a speed of over fifteen knots was attained with 4,700 horse-power and seventy-five revolutions. The third trial, with all fires lighted, but with natural draught, gave a speed of 19·35 knots, mean of four hours. In view of this success the Spanish commission thought that, without resorting to forced draught, it might be possible to attain the contract speed of 19·5 knots. In effect the next set of trials gave a mean speed of 19·6 knots over a distance of twenty two miles, while during some runs it was over twenty knots, the coal consumption being about 1·7lb. per horse-power, and the force developed 135 horse power per square metre of grate. The further trials were accordingly abandoned, but a final coal-consumption trial during eight hours showed slightly less expenditure of coal than during the last speed trial. The speed attained by the sister ship Garibaldi under the same conditions was 18·3 knots. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* reports that the Niclausse boilers (3,000 horse-power) fitted in the Russian gunboat Khrabry have given full satisfaction.

It appears from the *Invalide Russe* and the instructions that have already been issued that the Russian manœuvres will this year be of great importance. In the St. Petersburg district the whole of the corps of the guard and divisions of the 1st and 18th Corps will operate north of the Neva in the direction of Kexholm. In the district of Warsaw the grand manœuvres will take place in the region of Ostrolenka, Astrov, and Bielostok in the second half of August (old style), the forces engaged, including a great body from Wilna, comprising 176 battalions, 152 squadrons, and eighty-four batteries with 644 guns. In the Kiev district the 9th, 11th, and 12th Corps will manœuvre in Volhynia, and the 10th Corps in the government of Khartov. At Odessa a combined naval and military operation will consist in the landing of twenty-six battalions, three sotnias, and forty-eight guns on the tongue of land known as Djaril-Agatch in the north-west of the Crimea. There will be manœuvres of the corps of grenadiers at Moscow; and, in the Caucasus, the troops assembled in the camps of Ardakan and Sarykamych will complete their training by three days' manœuvres outside Kars, in which the garrison will take part.

It is announced that the 1st and 2nd French Army Corps will carry out their September manœuvres under the direction of General Billot. During the first period of their operation the 1st Army Corps, under the command of General Chanoine, will, on reinforcement by a division of cavalry and a brigade of marine infantry, assemble between Arras and Douai. To the 2nd Army Corps, commanded by General Brugere, will be attached the 12th Division of Infantry (detached from the 6th Corps), under General Kessler. It will concentrate in the neighbourhood of Villers-Cotterets, near Soissons.

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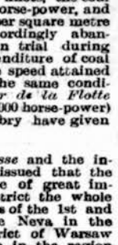

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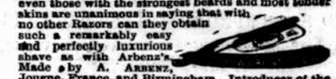

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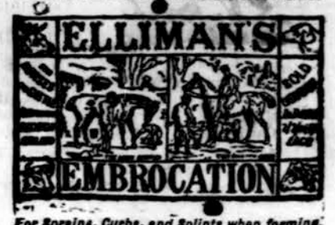

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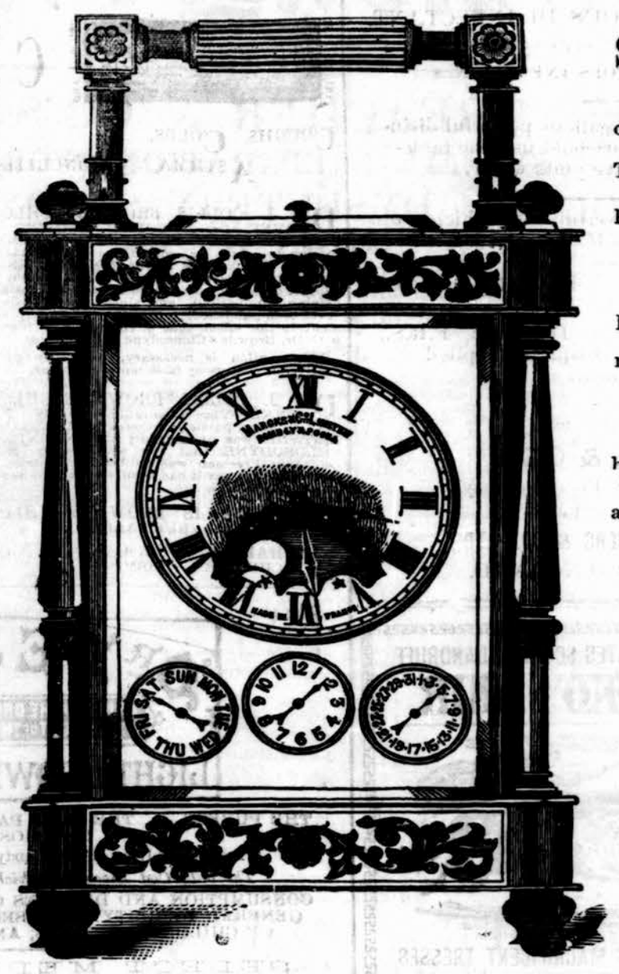

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